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HARRIS SEED & FLORAL CO.

Successors to
McVAY SEED
& FLORAL CO.



GARDEN, FIELD
AND FLOWER SEEDS



HARE BRAND SEEDS *for* 1922

2018 First Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama

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1922
Will Reward
Planters



YES, we agree. It HAS been a bit discouraging at times during the past crop season. Things seemed "shot to pieces" sometimes and cotton was practically worthless.

And we all felt it.

But now, the turn has come. Twenty-cent cotton has pulled planters out of debt, has loosened up credits—and planters and business men are smiling again.

And from our vantage point, close to the planter and close to the seeds-men, we predict that—

1922 WILL REWARD PLANTERS!

We are preparing to do our part to help out. We have always prepared ourselves for your rush of orders for "Hare Brand Seeds," but this year we have gone further.

We have placed with our special growers even larger orders for the best selections of seeds they can produce. Each one, you know, specializes in HIS kind of seed. If it's Tomatoes, for instance, he furnishes us with only the true type—no "crosses" creep in.

So we're ready to take care of your needs as never before. And you'll find "Hare Brand Seeds" will in 1922 bring their reputation for results to an even higher plane.

We are preaching the gospel of "diversification" this year. We saw many a cotton planter pull through a bad season on his peas and beans and his corn. So we advise you not to plant too heavily in just one crop. Divide it up, so you can fall back on a "side line" while another crop is coming in.

Whether you "diversify" to that extent or not, you will at least find a small truck garden profitable and easy. We speak from experience.

One thought we wish to leave with you. Selling seeds is our business. We think seeds, study seeds, talk seeds, and know seeds. Every order you place with us is like a "trial order"—we intend to make good.

Though the utmost care is used in grading and selection of Hare Brand Seeds, we cannot be absolutely certain of the description or quality of seeds or plants, nor can we forecast the conditions under which they may be grown. Therefore it is impossible for the Harris Seed & Floral Co., Inc., to give any guarantee, and every sale is made with that understanding. We shall gladly refund your money if you prefer not to accept the goods on these terms.

When you send in your order, then, if there is any question, any point you are in doubt about, any information you desire, we are here to serve you as seedsmen.

And remember—

1922 WILL REWARD PLANTERS!

Yours for success,

Harris Seed & Floral Co. Inc

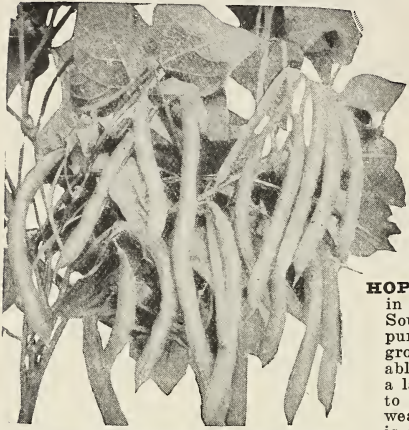
R. Vernon Harris, President

Leon E. Harris, Vice-President

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



Harris Superior Beans



HOPKINS' IMPROVED VALENTINE

One pound will plant 150 feet of drill—60 to 70 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE—Beans may be planted in most sections of Alabama from February to September 15, depending of course on weather conditions. The bunch varieties require only 45 to 60 days for the beans to begin to bear, while the Pole varieties require 70 to 90 days to begin to bear. Rich friable loam is the best soil for beans so if your soil is not rich enough just add a good grade of commercial fertilizer for best results. Beans suffer very easily from drought so it is profitable to make thorough preparation of the soil and cultivate often. Pods should be harvested as fast as large enough for eating. See planting table on inside back cover.

BUNCH GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

HOPKINS' IMPROVED VALENTINE—For an absolute certainty in green pod beans nothing is equal to the Valentine for the South. The Hopkins' strain of Valentine is superior for market purposes to the ordinary Valentine because it is a more vigorous grower and larger yielder, and the pods, while no better, are considerably larger, longer, round and not quite so curved. The dry bean is a large, long, deep red speckled one, the bean is considerably different to the ordinary Valentine in appearance. It stands the dry, hot weather in the South better than any sort of the same quality. This is the variety chosen by the truckers who grow largely for shipment to Northern markets. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.25; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$8.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—This variety is also known as the Giant Stringless Valentine. The dry bean is a yellowish brown, very much the shape of the Valentine. The vine is a vigorous grower, and very prolific, early, pods almost the same as Valentine, only much longer and not so curved. The quality is not excelled by any sort as the pod at all stages is entirely stringless. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.25; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$8.00.

LONGFELLOW—The dry bean resembles the Red Speckled Valentine only a little slimmer and more of brownish color. The pod is perfectly round, longer and larger than the Valentine. Averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is just as early and less strings. The color is a beautiful green of handsome appearance and a good shipper. The variety is very resistant to hot weather, bearing fruit in great clusters. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.25; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$8.00.

BLACK VALENTINE—The growth of this variety is almost identical with the Red Speckled Valentine, only the seeds are black. It is harder than other Valentines, more vigorous in growth and a larger yielder. It is extremely prolific and its bearing period longer than most bunch sorts. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.25; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$8.00.

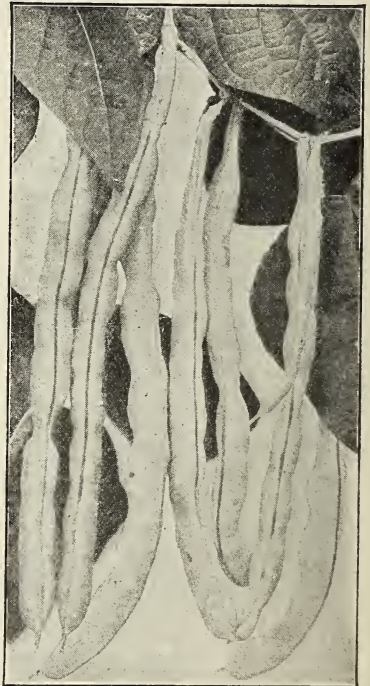
REFUGEE or 1000 TO 1—A very hardy vigorous late growing sort. Very resistant to hot, dry weather, and excellent for fall planting. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.25; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$8.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—A very robust growing early green podded sort. The pod is 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, half round, fleshy, and a very fine snap. This variety is very resistant to both cold and heat. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.25; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$8.00.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD—This early intermediate snap bean is very popular in all sections of the South and where known in other parts of the country is considered of exceptional merit. It is the longest podded dwarf sort. The plants are large, somewhat spreading and prolific. The foliage long, often six to seven inches, flat, irregular in shape, bright but of rather dark green and of exceptionally fine flavor. The green shell pods are much depressed between seeds. The seeds are medium size, oval, flat, yellowish brown in color. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.25; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$8.00.

BOUNTIFUL—This excellent dwarf, green podded sort is similar in appearance to Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks but is of much better quality. The vines are vigorous and productive. The pods are very long, six to seven inches, straight, broad, flat, bright green, of handsome appearance and absolutely stringless for snaps. They are tender and brittle much longer than most sorts. The pods are longer, broader and have much longer tips than those of Yellow Six Weeks. Seed medium sized, kidney shaped, light yellow with brownish circle about eye. Bountiful is a most desirable early sort for snaps for the home garden. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.25; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$8.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—The dry bean of this variety is large, brown and oblong in shape. The green pod is almost straight, from four and a half to five inches long, is perfectly stringless, broad and very meaty. It is just as early as the earliest type of Valentine. The vines more vigorous and the pods more uniform in size. If seasons are favorable it will outyield the Valentine, and the quality is undoubtedly superior. We can recommend this bean as being a first class stringless, green pod sort. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.25; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$8.00.



KENTUCKY WONDER

1922 will reward planters! Plant Hare Brand Seeds—they grow!



BUNCH WAX PODDED VARIETIES

DAVIS WAX—This bean is adapted alike for the canner, market gardener, shipper or back-yard gardener. The dry bean is large, kidney shaped, and white in color, making it one of the best for cooking in dry state. Pods are long, meaty, flat in shape, and of beautiful yellow color and fine quality. You certainly should spare space in your next garden for some of these beans. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.50; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$9.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—The seed are large oval shaped, whitish brown, pods about 5 inches long, bright yellow in color, form half round, slightly curved, tender, very prolific and most excellent for both market and home gardens.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$2.50; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$9.00.

A little garden "on the side" will pay your handsomely. Get Hare Brand Seeds—they grow.

LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

CULTURE—Plant in the same manner as ordinary string beans except barely cover butter beans for best results and plant about a week later as they cannot stand the cold that string beans can.

HENDERSON'S DWARF LIMAS—This variety of butter beans is the most popular and more largely planted in the South today than any other sort. It is the main money crop with a large per cent of the truckers, who plant it in succession from April to September. It is a true dwarf of the small running Lima. The dry bean is small, flat and nearly round. Plants grow from eight to twelve inches tall, and rarely show any disposition to run. It is very early, exceedingly prolific, and stands dry hot weather in the South better than any other bean. They should be planted in rich soil and well cultivated. The yield is surprising. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2; 15 lbs., \$5.25.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A dwarf type of the large white Lima Bean, of splendid quality, but does not fill out well in the South except in rich mellow soil. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2; 15 lbs., \$5.25.

CAROLINA SIEVA (Small Running Butter Bean)—This is one of the best Butter Beans for the South. It stands the long sieges of hot, dry weather well, and continues bearing until killed by frost in November. It is enormously prolific, fills out well, is easily shelled, and unexcelled in quality. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2; 15 lbs., \$5.25.

KING OF THE GARDEN (Large White Lima)—The standard variety of large pole Lima. It is late, prolific, of excellent quality, and will stand hot weather better than most any other large sort. Fine for bottom lands or any rich loose moist situations. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2; 15 lbs., \$5.25.

SPECKLED POLE BUTTER BEAN (Florida Butter Bean)—The earliest bearing of the Pole Lima varieties. Will make an abundant crop under bearing conditions where all other varieties fail. The dry bean resembles the small white lima in size, but are speckled white and brownish red. Our stock of this bean is exceptionally fine and we are sure you will be highly pleased with its eating qualities. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2; 15 lbs., \$5.25.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

One pound will plant 150 feet of drill. See planting table on page

CULTURE—Although pole beans require considerable care and labor, they are, when properly grown, usually of longer bearing period than the dwarf sorts and are generally more prolific. Average time to mature 70 to 90 days. Pole beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, and should be planted after settled warm weather in rows four feet apart, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Around each pole plant 5 to 8 beans, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep.

STRIPED CREASEBACK (Nancy Davis, Field Corn)—A small brown bean, striped and flaked with dark shades. The standard corn fed bean, because it makes light foliage, stands a lot of shade, and has an unusually long bearing period. Pods are $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, round, straight, dark green and extra fine quality. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$3.50; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$12.50.

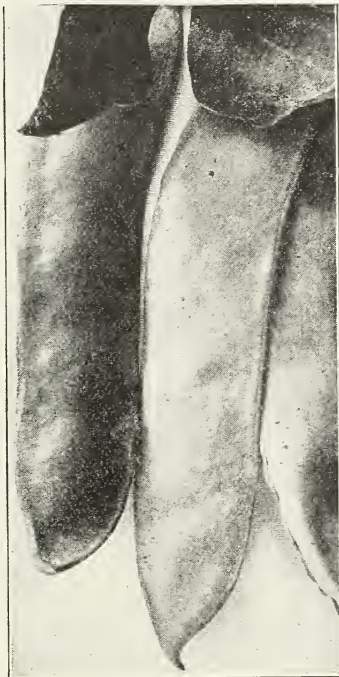
TEXAS POLE or KENTUCKY WONDER—This is the largest pole bean in cultivation and is far superior to most any other sort in eating qualities. The dry bean is long, of a yellowish brown color, and has a distinct pinkish eye, with white center. It is a hardy germinator, vines grow off rapidly, become rank, and would reach the height of twenty or more feet if provided with such support. The vine commences to bear in about 60 to 75 days after the seeds are planted. The pods when they first appear are very long and exceedingly slender, grow rapidly to the length of 10 to 15 inches, and after reaching its length the pod fleshens and becomes very meaty, solid and large in circumference. The pods are round, of beautiful green color practically stringless. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$3.50; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$12.50.

WHITE TEXAS POLE—This variety is an improvement on the old style green podded Texas Pole Beans. Is very early and of excellent quality. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$3.50; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$12.50.

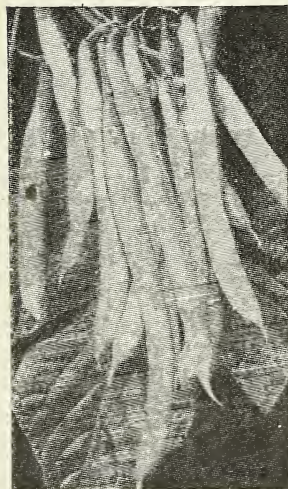
CREASEBACK or FAT HORSE—This green podded white seeded Creaseback variety is valuable for its extreme earliness and stringless nature. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$3.50; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$12.50.

TENNESSEE WONDER—This bean is similar to the Striped Creaseback but very tender and of finer flavor. It is the earliest pole bean in cultivation suitable for both pole and field planting. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$3.50; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$12.50.

MCCASLIN POLE BEAN—A very early prolific bean suitable for either pole or corn field culture. The large size pods fill perfectly, are stringless and of delicious flavor. You will never regret planting a few of these very popular beans. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 15 lbs., (pk.) \$3.50; 60 lbs., (bu.) \$12.50.



DWARF LIMA



TENNESSEE WONDER



GEORGIA BLUE STEM

the leaves have white stems or veins, and where given distance on rich soil and the proper cultivation will produce small size heads. Prices: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM or SOUTHERN—This variety is the old time favorite. It is of very fine quality and exceedingly crisp and tender will stand our usual winters without serious injury. The one advantage of this variety is that you can make a crop on soil too poor to grow cabbage. Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

BROCCOLI

WALCHEREN—This is one of the hardest as well as one of the most delicious sorts. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 75c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

PERFECTION—This is the best variety for the South, grows almost two feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, one to two inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. Prices: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Harris' Collards

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

CULTURE—The Collard which is nothing more than a hardy type of Cabbage is cultivated the same as cabbage. They may be planted from February to September and when well rooted will stand the coldest weather in this section. The secret of successful cultivation is the early planting of the seed, rich soil, keeping the insects off and working at the proper intervals throughout the summer and fall months. The young plants can be transplanted same as cabbage. See planting table on inside cover page.

GEORGIA WHITE HEAD—Called Cabbage collard on account of its close bunching growth and light green leaves resembling the Cabbage. Combining the hardness and reality of the Collard with the whiteness and crispness of the Cabbage. It is more like Cabbage in growth, stocky, and where given distance on rich soil and the proper cultivation will produce small size heads. Prices: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

Harris' Best Selected Beets

One ounce to fifty feet of drill.

HOW TO GROW—Beets may be planted in the open ground from February to October, but will not do well in poor sandy soil without the use of some good commercial fertilizer. Sow seed one inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart and cultivate from the time they first begin to come up. See planting table on inside cover page.

HARRIS EARLY BEET—

More largely planted for early market in the south than any other sort. Takes on its turnip shape even in early stages of its growth. A decided advantage both for forcing and early market. Favorite with home gardeners.

EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP BEET—It is by far the hardest of all turnip varieties and may be planted out doors from February to October.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE BEET—The earliest variety of all the globe shape beets producing marketable size roots in sixty days from date of sowing seed. The medium size roots are uniform, dark rosy red, and the flesh is of a dark purple color.

IMPROVED LONG BLOOD—Long, smooth, deep red flesh, tender and delicious.

DETROIT DARK RED BEET—It is a very dark red variety fine globe shape, very smooth, small tops, flesh dark red with veins of lighter shade. It holds its color after cooking, making it a most popular sort. In earliness it follows behind Crosby's Early Egyptian.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL, GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL, and the WHITE SUGAR MANGEL—These are the leading varieties of the stock Beets and our stock is complete.

SPINACH BEET (Swiss Chard)—This plant really belongs to the beet family, it is grown for its foliage which makes the finest of greens, available throughout the summer and fall when other greens are scarce. Cultivation the same as Beets. There is a delicious delicate flavor neither found in Turnips or Kale.

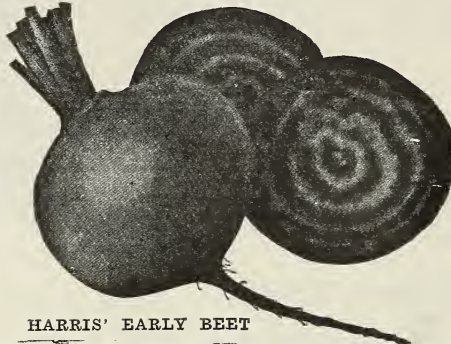
ALL VARIETIES—Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

EARLY SNOWBALL—It is extremely early and more likely to head than any other sort. Of delicious flavor. Price: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

CELERIAC

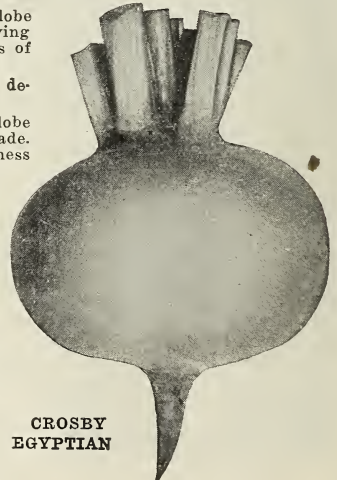
Produces a tuber somewhat like a turnip and top like celery. It is largely grown for the purpose of flavoring soups. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c, prepaid.



HARRIS' EARLY BEET

CROSBY EGYPTIAN —

This very desirable table beet does not closely resemble the original Egyptian Beet except in its extreme earliness. The tops are small. The roots are flattened, globe-shaped and very smooth. The exterior color of the root is bright red. The flesh of this strain is bright vermillion red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, tender of excellent quality. This is one of the best for early planting outdoors and is much used for bunching. It becomes fit for use earlier than any other variety but it is not so well suited as the Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip Beet for forcing in hot bed or for transplanting. Our stock is exceptionally uniform in shape and color, and is earlier than the older strains which are similar in shape but shows the purplish red color.

CROSBY
EGYPTIAN



Harris' Superior Cabbage

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

CULTURE—For early Cabbage seed can be sown in boxes, kept in sheltered spots and covered when there is danger of freezes. Later plantings may be made in open ground as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed in drills 6 inches apart 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means spindling unhealthy plants. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, firming the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. See planting table on inside cover page.

HARRIS SUPREME—A good second early, following in maturity varieties like our All Head Early and Early Summer. It is a splendid Cabbage for both spring and fall planting, producing medium size solid heads. This variety is unsurpassed for a general purpose crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

WINTER KING—Heads are very large, flat to oval, very compact and hard. This variety is less susceptible to freezing weather. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY (Winter Cabbage). This is the leading Savoy Cabbage grown, the most hardy and attaining a good size. It takes a remarkably hard spell of cold weather to kill this Cabbage. Its growth is very much like a Collard, being greatly improved by frost, rendering it tender and delicious. We can supply these plants in August. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—For a main or fall crop of large flat heads nothing is superior to this sort. It is very hearty, a reliable header and never disappointing when a good strain is planted. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

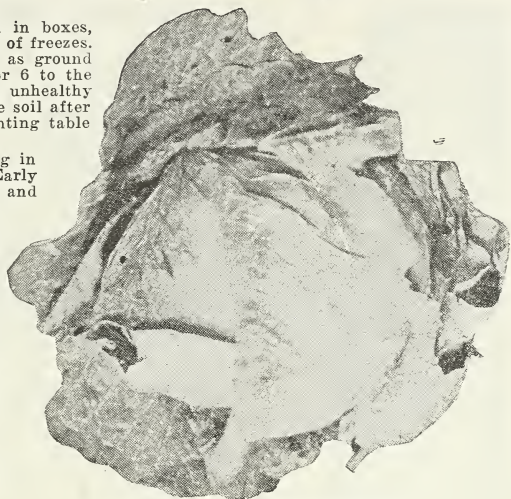
LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—This is equally as good Cabbage as the Flat Dutch, differing only in the shape of the head, not being so flat. It will stand the changeable conditions of weather of the South better than most any sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

AUTUMN KING—A quick heading winter sort, heads broad and flat, stems very short, and few surplus leaves; resembles a Savoy but much larger. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

SUCCESSION—This is one of the earliest of the very large heading sorts. The large, handsome, oval shaped heads make them profitable for both home and market gardens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—It is a great improvement over the Jersey Wakefield in size, produces a sharp head of unusual merit. It is a most popular sort for this section on account of being such a good keeper and always bringing such a good price on the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—The Drumhead Cabbage is a true Southerner, well adapted to the South, stands the long summer heat and produces large heads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

EARLY SUMMER—Early flat Cabbage coming in 10 days to two weeks later than the Jersey Wakefield. Uniform in size and shape, also flattened and solid. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—This is one of the most popular of all sharp headed varieties, exceedingly early, very hardy, and one of the surest to head. As a market variety it cannot be excelled, always finding ready sale on account of its uniform size; does not grow to large or small, and can be relied on for excellent flavor. We can furnish frost-proof plants of this variety after January 1st. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Heads are large for size of plant, nearly round or somewhat flattened, close, firm and very solid. They mature a little earlier than Early Summer. We can supply plants after Jan 1. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

ALL HEAD CABBAGE—A sure heading variety in the South, standing the heat well, producing very few surplus leaves, most all going into its large, broad, flat head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

CHINESE (PE TSAI)—This variety is often called Celery Cabbage, the leaves when young are crimped, of light green color. The plant as it matures becomes more upright and forms heads much like Cos Lettuce. The inner leaves blanch an attractive light yellow or creamy white with midribs. It is of distinctive flavor and is served as a salad like lettuce or cooked like asparagus. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

CABBAGE PLANTS

We can supply frost-proof plants of the following varieties after January 1st: **EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD**, **CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD**, **EARLY FLAT DUTCH**.

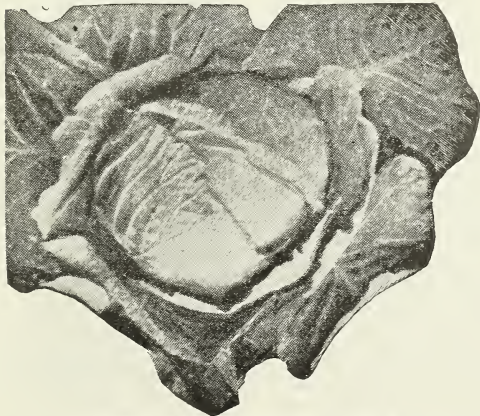
IMPORTANT: No plants will be sent C. O. D. Set 8,000 to 10,000 plants to the acre.

ALL VARIETIES—Price: 35c per 100; \$2.50 per 1000. Write for prices in larger quantities.

CELERY

WHITE PLUME—Excellent variety, producing very large, broad stalks of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c, postpaid.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Produces a straight, vigorous stalk and heart of rich golden color. This variety blanches easily. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 65c, postpaid.



AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY

The more different kinds of crops the more chances for success.



Harris' Select Garden and Field Corn

SUGAR AND GARDEN VARIETIES

One pound will plant 200 hills.

CULTURE—When danger of freezing is over plant in hills, three feet apart each way, six seeds to the hill, cover over one inch; thin out to three plants. Keep well cultivated and apply a little nitrate of soda when it begins to tassle. To insure a certain crop early planting will overcome the worm which pest has destroyed most of the sweet corn in this section. See planting table on page—

GOLDEN BANTAM—This is a very prolific, hardy dwarf variety. Ears six to seven inches in length, and of delicious flavor. One of the choice varieties. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25. Not postpaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the late wrinkled varieties. It produces a small white cob densely covered with irregular rows of long white grains of excellent quality. A favorite canning sort. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, not postpaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—A true wrinkled type. Very hardy and productive. Its sugary qualities make it excellent for both boiling and canning. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25. Not postpaid.

ADAMS EARLY—This is generally classed as a sweet corn but is not a wrinkled variety. It is a smooth white corn, but very prolific and hardy. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25. Not postpaid.

BLACK MEXICAN—A late, dark grain variety of finest flavor for home use. While its color is a little objectionable this is more than made up by the fact that it is less subject to attack of bud worms than any other variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c. 1 lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, not postpaid.

HARRIS' FIELD CORN 56 pounds to the bushel

CAUTION—The average so-called Seed Corn that is offered for sale by small merchants and drug stores is field run, neither tipped nor nubbed and contains a large percentage of irregular grains. All corn listed in our catalogue is grown for seed purposes by experienced seed corn growers from pedigreed stock and careful selection is made while on the stalk, taking care to select only the best ears, considering the vigor of the stalk.

SNOW FLAKE—(Maturing in 65 to 75 days)—This is the corn for early roasting ears or for early maturity for any purpose. It can be planted as late as August 1st, and still mature corn before frost. Ears average 8 to 10 inches long with good size grains on average small cob. The stalks grow 6 to 8 ft. tall. This is the favorite among truck gardeners for early market. Qt., 15c; gal., 45c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.25.

WHITE PEARL—The earliest flour corn grown, maturing a week to ten days earlier than Snowflake, another excellent garden variety. Qt., 15c; gal., 45c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.25.

HICKORY KING (Matures in 80 to 90 days.)—A medium early variety. very broad and firm, flat grains. The ears

average about 8 in. long, cob is exceedingly small, not much larger than a man's finger, and has usually 10 or 12 rows. For production of meal it is not excelled by any sort. Qt., 20c; gal., 50c; pk., 85c; bu., \$2.50.

MAMMOTH WHITE DENT (Matures in 120 to 130 days.)—Standard medium-early white corn. A good yielder and very desirable for bread or stock feeding. Qt., 15c; gal., 45c; pk., 75c; bushel, \$2.25.

HARRIS' PROLIFIC RED COB—(100 to 110 days in maturing.) Supreme among the prolific types, differing from the ordinary Red Cob in that the grains are long and pointed, resembling the Shoe Peg Corn, ears medium size. The demand during 1921 could not be supplied, however we are making every effort to have sufficient to take care of this year's orders. Qt., 25c; gal., 65c; pk., \$1.15; bushel, \$3.50.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC—(Matures in about 120 days.) Probably the best known of the prolific types in this section. On good land will produce 2 to 3 well matured ears, about 8 inches long, medium size grains on a small cob. This variety is one of the best keepers and the stock we offer will come true to type. Qt., 20c; gal., 50c; pk., 85c; bu., \$2.50.

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC—(Matures in about 120 days.) Ears average 8 to 10 inches long, grains long, pointed, medium hard, firmly set on a small white cob. Qt., 20c; gal., 50c; pk., 85c; bu., \$2.50.

MEXICAN JUNE—(Matures in about 100 days.) There are two types of this variety—the tall and dwarf. Both types yield long blades in abundance, making excellent fodder and ensilage. The best time to plant is during June and July. Qt., 20c; gal., 50c; pk., 85c; bu., \$2.50. Write for prices in larger quantities.

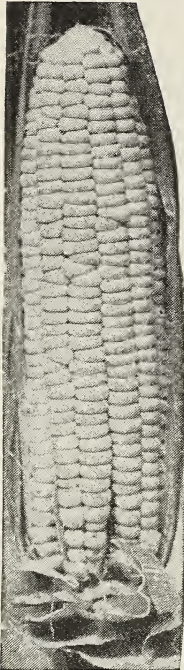
MAMMOTH YELLOW DENT—(Matures in 100 to 120 days.) Largest type of the late yellow corn, large ears and splendid keeper. Qt., 15c; gal., 45c; pk., 75c; bushel, \$2.25.

EARLY GOLDEN DENT—(Matures in 60 to 70 days.) The Early Golden Dent is a valuable early corn to plant in the South. It is a good yielder, very desirable for stock, running high in protein. Grain medium size, ears 10 to 12 inches in length, evenly lined on a moderate size red cob. Qt., 15c; gal., 45c; pk., 75c; bushel, \$2.25.

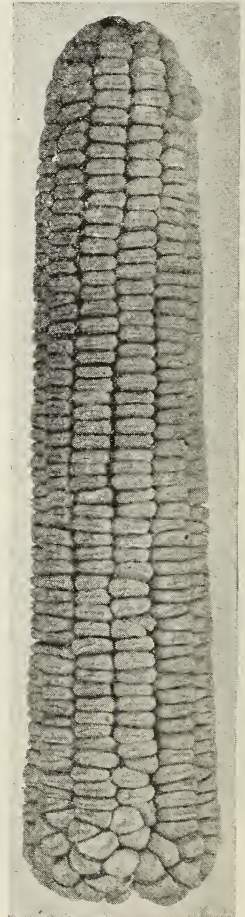
TENNESSEE RED COB (Matures in about 110 days.) One of the best all around white sorts for rich land, producing largest crops of finest quality corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size and great depth of grain; rows 18 to 34, on red cobs, well filled. The grains are pure white, solid, very deep, producing the finest milling white corn. We recommend it, both for grain and ensilage. Qt., 20c; gal., 50c; pk., 85c; bu., \$2.50.

POPCORN One pound will plant 200 hills.

WHITE RICE—This is the best and most popular variety and very prolific and unexcelled for both home and market use. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.



GOLDEN BANTAM



Just give Hare Brand Seeds a chance, and they'll make good.



Harris' Fine Cucumber

One ounce will plant 50 hills.

CULTURE—Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost has passed and the ground has become warm. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds as they appear. To insure long bearing period the Cucumbers should be picked off as soon as they are large enough for use. See planting table on inside back cover page.

LONG DISTANCE—Early very prolific, smooth, well rounded out; is void of necks. Is medium size, not too large.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—This is the best type of white spine cucumber for both home and market use. It is larger than ordinary white spine, uniform through length, and the skin is a darker green, which it holds longer without turning yellow than most common white spine. We recommend it in preference to any other variety of the White Spine.

KLONDYKE—Dark green of good size, very early and prolific.

DAVIS PERFECT—Extra large long green.

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Harris' Best Selected Carrots

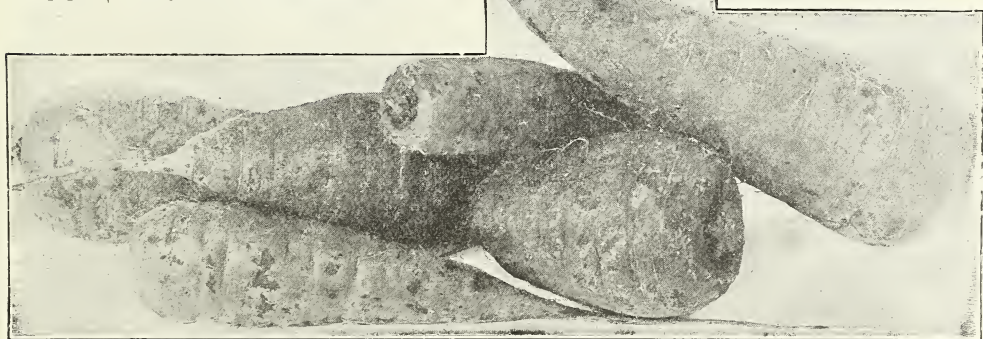
One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Carrots like Beets require a very deep, rich soil. To insure best results a quantity of good commercial fertilizer should be used. The seed should be sown thickly in rows 18 inches apart and when about 3 or 4 inches high thin to about 4 inches apart in the rows, keep the plants clear of weeds and work often and well. Carrots can be grown in the fall as well as spring, planting from January 15th to April 15th and July to September, will mature in 60 to 75 days. See planting table on page —

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

SAINT VALLERY—This is the handsomest carrot grown. The roots are long pointed and the color of salmon pink. It is noted for its smoothness and excellent flavor. It is medium early, requiring about 70 days to mature.

HALF-LONG DANVERS—This is one of the largest yielders of all the varieties, is of medium length and easily dug. The roots grow from 5 to 7 inches in length, are smooth and rich orange yellow color. A popular variety for the market gardener. Price:



HALF LONG DANVERS

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE

LONG GREEN—The standard home variety, fruit long dark green, splendid quality, rather late, but has a long bearing period. We do not recommend this variety for the market.

CHICAGO PICKLING—A small, short green pickling sort with prominent spine. Very hardy and of excellent quality.

EARLY FORTUNE—Very early, prolific and of excellent quality.

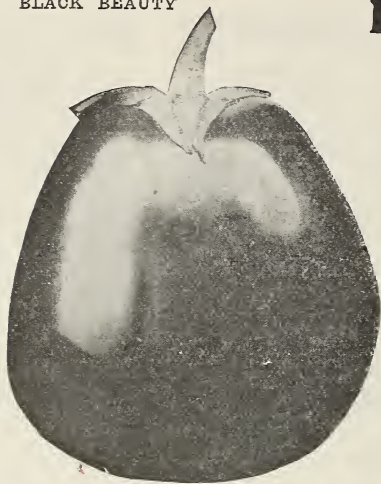
EARLY CLUSTER—Another favorite pickling variety of medium size. Very prolific and of excellent flavor.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Is largely planted for general crop, producing long, tender, beautiful roots.

EARLY SCARLET SHORT HORN—It grows to four to five inches and produces very delicious flavored roots.



BLACK BEAUTY



Harris' Select Egg Plant

One ounce will produce a thousand plants.

CULTURE—For early use sow in well prepared hot beds in early spring and keep moist and well protected from cold until after the danger of frost. Transplant in rows 2 feet apart and about 18 to 24 inches apart in the drill. For the market the fruit must be of beautiful dark purple and handsome form. We can supply plants about May 1st. See planting table on inside back cover page.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—An entirely spineless strain of the large purple-fruited, well-known standard, and is a favorite. Our stock is extra selected, direct from the best growers in New Jersey.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—Strong, upright bushes which are very hardy and productive. Blossoms do not blight in the hot sun, and it will stand considerable cold weather. Fruits of large size.

BLACK BEAUTY—This beautiful egg plant is a great improvement over the well-known and largely grown New York Improved Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruits fully ten days earlier than the New York Improved. The skin is of a rich purplish black color, making the fruit very attractive in appearance. It is also entirely spineless. The quality is all that could be desired.

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; ½ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$5.50.

HARRIS' KALE

One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Seed can be sown in the early spring however in this section it is planted more in the fall for fall and winter greens. Kale will stand more severe weather than any other winter greens and can be planted either broadcast or in drills and cultivated same as turnips.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH KALE—A very dwarf

early sort, vigorous grower, producing beautiful curly leaves and spreading largely; of excellent quality.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH—A tall growing, hardy, very curled variety. Popular among home gardeners as well as truckers.

SIBERIAN—A vigorous growing variety, producing large, broad, slightly curled leaves. Stands more hot and cold weather than any other sort. Price:

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Harris' (Best Quality) Lettuce Seed

One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill.

CULTURE—If you are prepared with hot beds Lettuce may be grown at any month of the year by selecting forcing varieties that will form heads under glass, such as Big Boston, May King and Tennis Ball. It may be grown out of doors in the South from early spring to frost. The best way to grow Lettuce is to sow seed in a bed of rich earth, and when the plants grow up transplant into rows about 2 feet apart and about 6 to 10 inches in the drill, cultivate like cabbage. The soil should be rich and by the use of a small amount of nitrate of soda large crisp heads can be formed. See planting table on inside back cover page.

BIG BOSTON—This is the most popular Lettuce among market gardeners for either out-doors, cold-frame or hot-bed culture. It is a certain header, early and of splendid quality. The difficulty is in getting pure seed but we take no chances on this, and know that our stock is as pure as can be had.

EARLY HANSON—A large, early sort, producing large size heads, very crisp, tender and almost white. It does very well under glass, if given distance, but succeeds better outdoors on account of its size and rank growth.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—Very early loose crumpled leaf sort, exceptionally tender and delicious. Price:

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—One of the best summer varieties, standing dry, hot weather, forms a loose crisp head of best quality.

GRAND RAPIDS—The plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves, savoyed, finely crimped at the edges. The leaves do not wilt quickly, so that this variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Price:

HARRIS' EARLY TENNIS BALL—This variety is extremely hardy, a quick grower, almost round, solid heads. The inside leaves are white, crisp, very tender and of the most delicate flavor. It succeeds well under glass, growing stock and never fails to head.

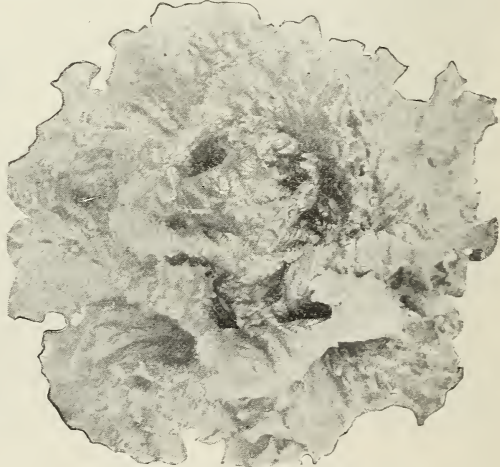
ICEBERG—This variety is rapidly taking the place of all others for both home and market gardens. It produces large size, solid, and extremely crisp heads of excellent flavor. While it is not a first early variety it is especially desirable, more than any other, for the hot dry summer months.

COS or ROMAINE—This is a crisp variety noted for its mild and delicious flavor. A late summer sort.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—A very desirable heading sort.

MAY KING—Extremely early, sure-heading variety. Heads are compact and of best quality. Price:

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE



Harris' Supreme Muskmelons

One ounce will plant 50 hills.

Two to three pounds per acre.

CULTURE—Select a rich soil, and after danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, and 6 to 8 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the growing vines to induce early fruiting. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Muskmelons. Wood ashes, lime or tobacco dust, sifted over

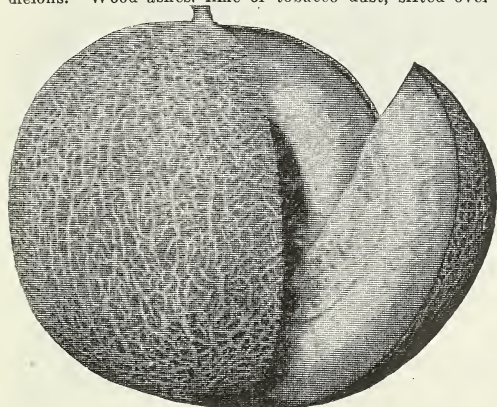
young plants, when the dew is on, is sometimes effective to prevent the attack of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing seed in hotbed on pieces of sod or in pots and then transplant as soon as weather conditions are favorable. The seed may also be started out of doors in frames or under hand glasses and then transplanted.

HARRIS' SUPREME—One of the best yellow fleshed melons, excellent for shipping, very desirable intermediate sort for home garden. The fruit of medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of highest flavor. The color is rich deep orange yellow. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and flavor quite to the outer shell, which though thin, is very hard and firm. Vines are very vigorous and productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

HARRIS' ROCKY FORD—The most popular of all varieties for both home and market gardeners. It is of the netted gem type, oval in shape, averaging from 4½ to 5 inches in length. The light green flesh has a most delicious flavor. For the past few years so many inferior melon seeds have been on the market that we have taken the utmost care to secure our stock from the original source in Colorado. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EMERALD GEM—The flesh which is thicker than any other melon of the same shape, is a rich salmon shade, and ripens very close to the rind. One feature of this variety is the thin rind and deep, delicious tasting flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—A very early sort, medium in size, deeply ribbed, and thoroughly netted; flesh green, spicy flavor and in shape flattened at each end. This is an improvement over the old Hackensack in that it comes in about a week earlier. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



EMERALD GEM

Harris' Superior Watermelon Seed

One ounce will plant about 50 hills. Two to three pounds to the acre.

CULTURE—About the middle of April is the proper time to plant melons in this section. Cultivate like cantaloupes, giving more room; eight feet apart each way, from six to ten seeds, one inch deep, and thin out to three of the best plants. A light, sandy soil, with plenty of sun is the best for Watermelons.

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR SEED

For the past three years we have secured all our Watermelon seed from the same source and from testimonials we have received from several of the largest Melon Growers Associations, they have always come true to name and type, with fewer necks than seed they have secured from any other houses. While our prices are not any higher we pay a premium for seed selected for our trade.

Our seeds are not mixed in the slightest, being grown away from any other variety. This is one of the earliest of melons and on account of its uniform size is most desirable for home market.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A long dark green sort, is mottled and striped; rind thin but tough, making it a splendid shipping sort. The average size is from 30 to 40 lbs. It is a very early and prolific sort and superb quality.

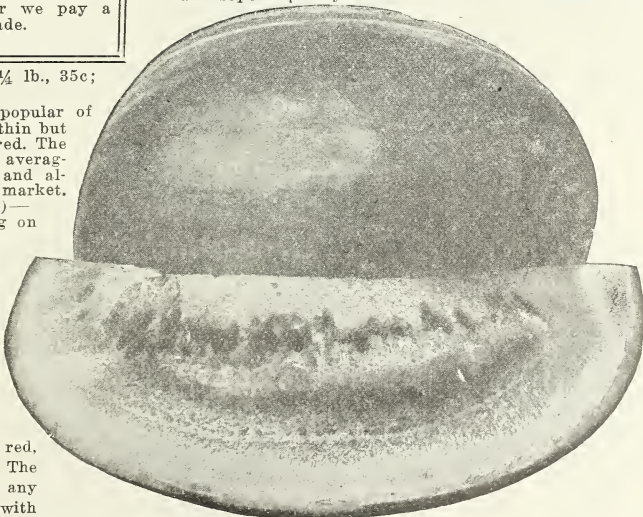
ALL VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

WATSON or TOM WATSON—Most popular of all varieties. In color it is green; rind thin but tough, flesh of a peculiar deep bright red. The melons are from 18 to 24 inches long, averaging from 30 to 45 pounds in weight and always bring the highest price on the market.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET (Monte Cristo)—This variety is unexcelled for shipping on account of the tough rind.

The sweetest melon known. Medium long, skin dark emerald green; rind thin; flesh rich scarlet; seed small and pure white. It is not a good shipping sort but for home use or local market it is absolutely unequalled for eating qualities.

AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—This type of Rattlesnake is far superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake, it is much larger, more uniform and does not run to neck. The flesh is deep red, brittle, sweet and free from strings. The melon is solid and never contains any hollow. The seeds are large, white, with a distinct black ring around the edge.



TOM WATSON



Mustard

One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drill 14 to 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grasses and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from 4 to 6 weeks from sowing, and can be cut all during the winter.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—This is a type of curly leaf mustard that has been developed in the South and will give much better satisfaction than any other curled sort. There are other types possibly more curly, but will not afford half the foliage. It is difficult to keep mustard true, because it has a tendency to go back to the wild, rough, prickly leaf type.

CHINESE BROAD LEAF—This variety produces a very large, broad, thick leaf, almost smooth and sometimes spoken of as cabbage leaved mustard. It is extremely hardy, finely flavored, and will stand a long time without going to seed.

ALL VARIETIES—Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid. long time without going to seed.



SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

KOHL-RABI

One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Very early, a rapid grower and produces a good size bulb of light green color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LEEK

LONDON FLAG—One of the largest and earliest and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



WHITE VELVET

Harris' Okra (True to Type)

CULTURE—Okra may be planted from latter part of February to June, the earlier the better if the soil gets warm enough, but it is a hot weather plant, and if soil is cold seed won't germinate. The seed should be drilled thickly in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and if you get a thick stand the plants should be thinned to 2 to 3 feet apart. Deep cultivation at first, but when it commences to bear shallow cultivation. Remove all pods before they get hard, whether wanted for use or not. See planting table on inside back cover page.

WHITE VELVET—This type of Okra is different from any other in that its pods are round, very smooth and of a whitish light green color, covered with a fine fuzz, resembling velvet. The pods, when fully ripe, will often measure a foot long. This variety remains in edible condition, without getting tough and stringy, longer than any other sort.

LONG OR TALL GREEN—This is a tall, late variety, growing sometimes 8 to 12 feet high, bearing to winter, very long dark green pods, which are heavily ribbed. The pods, when not too old, are very tender and exceptionally good flavor. Price:

DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—A very early prolific type, producing short dark green pods, ribbed or ridged. The plants will commence to bloom and fruit when about 6 to 8 inches high and continue throughout the summer. The matured height of the plant is generally from 4 to 4½ feet.

PERKINS MAMMOTH—An early prolific, large type, excellent for either home use or shipping.

HARRIS' FLORIDA FAVORITE—The sturdy plants grow 2½ to 3 feet high, have many leaves and bear attractive, smooth white pods at each leaf joint. The pods are about 6 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, gradually tapering to the end. While young the pods are tender and fleshy.

ALL VARIETIES—Price: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

Harris' Onion Seed

One ounce will plant 20 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Plant seed or sets as early as possible in the spring; sets produce onions quicker than seed; however onions produced from seed are more uniform in shape and better for keeping. Onions from seed produce in about 130 to 140 days, from sets from 90 to 100 days. Plant in well pulverized soil for best results.

RED WETHERSFIELD—A rather late sort, deep purplish red, a good keeper and of splendid quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c, postpaid.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—A most excellent medium early main crop variety and good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c, prepaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—An early yellow variety of handsome appearance, a good keeper and heavy yielder. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c, postpaid.

PRIZE TAKER—Largest type of early yellow onion and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c, postpaid.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—A beautiful silver-white color globe-shaped onion, excellent keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c, postpaid.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA—The earliest and best type of the White Bermuda. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2, postpaid.



RED WETHERSFIELD



Onion Sets

Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill.
Five to eight bushels to the acre.
(32 pounds to the bushel.)

NOTICE—We do not guarantee the price on Onion Sets, they are subject to market changes.

YELLOW DANVER—A very productive and a good standard variety for both home use and market. Skin of pale yellow color, rather mild, solid and a good keeper. Can supply from February to June and Sept. to November. Price, Qt., 15c; gal., 50c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.75, not prepaid.

WHITE SILVER SKINS—The standard variety for green onions for both spring and fall planting. Early, mild and a splendid keeper. Qt., 20c; qt., 65c; pk., \$1; bu., \$3.25, not prepaid.

WHITE PEARL (BERMUDA) YELLOW BERMUDA—We can supply these varieties in August and September for fall planting. They will make green onions in November or where left in until spring will produce large, mild onions of excellent flavor. Qt., 25c; gal., 85c. Write for prices in larger quantities.



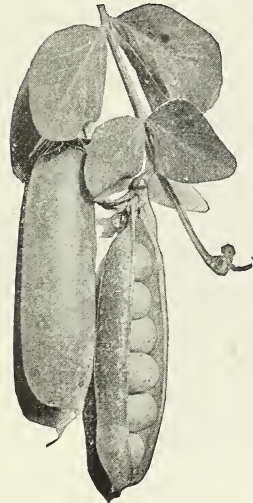
SILVER SKIN ONION SETS

RED WITHERSFIELD—One of the oldest varieties known, produces almost round, large size onions of deep red color. Can be planted for both spring and fall, and among the best as a keeper. Qt., 15c; gal., 50c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.75, not prepaid.

WHITE FRENCH SHALLOTS—We can supply in August this variety which we recommend as very hardy, prolific and fine for winter. 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3, not prepaid.

Harris' English or Garden Peas

One to two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill.
One to one and a half bushels to the acre.



ALASKA PEAS

CULTURE—For your early crop sow the dwarf varieties, and as early as the weather will permit, as it requires a hard freeze to destroy them. The seed should be sown very thick in double rows 3 to 4 feet apart and no closer, cover 2 or 3 inches deep and after they are up cultivate well. Peas succeed better in light loamy soil, and dwarf sorts should be grown on rich soil. They may be planted from January to September and as the bearing period of the dwarf varieties are short follow up with the tall or running sorts. See planting table on inside back cover page.

ALL VARIETIES— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.

FIRST AND BEST—Of uniform growth, about 2 feet high, stalks very bushy, standing well and holding its fruit well above the ground. One of the best varieties grown.

TALL WHITE MARROWFAT—A very tall, vigorous growing sort, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, of good quality, and bearing until frost.

ELACK EYE MARROWFAT—Very strong, vigorous grower, and will bear for a long time. Largely planted by Birmingham gardeners for their general crop.

MELTING SUGAR OR SALAD—A good sort, early, prolific, and very sweet; pods are cooked and eaten like beans. The seeds are round, slightly wrinkled, and hardy of germination.

ALASKA—One of the finest extra early peas grown; extremely early, very hardy, and a most prolific sort. The vines grow to about 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing an abundance of pods of bright green color, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, straight and containing from 5 to 6 peas. For early peas for the home garden this variety is unsurpassed.

Wrinkled Varieties

ECLIPSE—An early, hardy, wrinkled imported variety of English Pea, growing about 2 feet high, producing a heavy vine and standing up well without supports.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY—The pods are immense, containing very large peas of the finest flavor; growth vigorous; about 30 inches high; does not require staking. It is very hardy and can be planted just a few days after the Alaska and possibly having a longer bearing period. We highly recommend this sort.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—The standard, very productive, main crop variety, admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored of the late peas. The vines are tall 4 to 5 feet high. The pods are large, about 3 inches long. The seed is light green and wrinkled. We consider this variety one of the best of its season, either for home garden or market gardening use.

TELEPHONE—This is a very tall wrinkled variety, a strong grower, and enormously productive. The pods are very large, containing from 6 to 9 large peas, which are very sugary and of the most delicate flavor. It makes a very vigorous vine 5 to 6 feet tall, bearing 25 to 30 very large pods to each vine.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—One of the earliest wrinkled varieties, and is very prolific and of superior flavor; height one to one and a half feet. Price

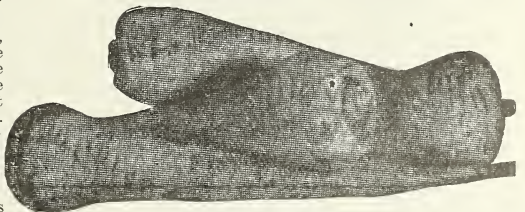
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—An extra large variety, very close behind the American Wonder, producing pods a third larger.

AMERICAN WONDER—Of most excellent flavor, exceedingly productive, and as early as McLean's Little Gem. It is an exceedingly dwarf variety, seldom attaining over a foot in height, and can be planted very close together.

PARSNIPS

One ounce will plant about 50 feet.

SUGAR or HOLLOW CROWN—The standard variety for either table use or stock feeding. It produces long smooth roots, which are very tender and sugary, of delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



HOLLOW CROWN



Harris' Pepper Seed

One ounce will produce 2,500 plants.

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

NOTICE:—We can supply plants after March 20th of Chinese Giant, Large Bell or Bull Nose and Ruby King. All plants sent at owners' risk; none sent C. O. D.

HOW TO GROW—Cultivate it regularly from the time the plants come up until the late fall frost comes. It will bear as long as you cultivate it until killed by frost. Pepper delights in very rich, loose soil, and requires that it be very strong to perfect its growth. It may be sown in winter or very early spring on a hotbed the same as for Egg Plant, and let it remain until the weather becomes warm, and transplant in drills a foot apart and rows eighteen inches distant, or wider for horse cultivation.

CHINESE GIANT—A vigorous grower, very prolific; has a long bearing period for sweet sorts, fruits uniform in shape and of immense size. In great favor with the professional truckers who grow for shipping. Flesh is sweet, tender and of delightful flavor.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE—Plant vigorous, about 2 feet high, compact, and very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruits large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality. Color deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe.

RUBY KING—An enormous large variety, growing from four and a half to six inches long and three to four inches thick. Flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste.

PIMENTO—Extraordinary fine sweet pepper, its thick meat can be sliced as an apple and the thin outer skin can easily be peeled off if dipped in hot water a few minutes. There is no better variety for canning or stuffing olives.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Fine large variety, very hot and of exceedingly delicate flavor as a seasoner. Good keeper. When fully ripe can be gathered, dried and strung for winter use.

TABASCA—A red, hot variety, and the best flavored sort of any. Plants bear when very small, producing pods 1 to 1½ inches long, and will continue to grow, spread out until 1 to 2 feet high, and bear on until killed by frost. For making pepper sauce and for stringing and drying for winter use it is exceptionally good.



PIMENTO

Parsley

One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill.

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1, postpaid.

CULTURE—The seed may be sown in drills in very early spring or in early fall of the year. The ground should be exceedingly rich, very deep and loose. Plants should be thinned to 4 to 6 inches apart and the ground kept well stirred around the roots. The seed is very hard to germinate, and should be soaked a day or two before planting. See planting table on inside back cover page.

MOSS CURLED—This is a vigorous, compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing and flavoring, and a handsome decorative plant. The leaves are very finely cut and so closely crisped or curled as to resemble bunches of moss. Owing to its uniformly fine deep green color and very attractive foliage this is one of the most popular sorts for both the market and home garden.

PLAIN or SMOOTH LEAF—A variety possessing all the merits of Moss Curled, only its leaves are plain or smooth, much preferred by some on account of its ranker foliage.



MOSS CURLED

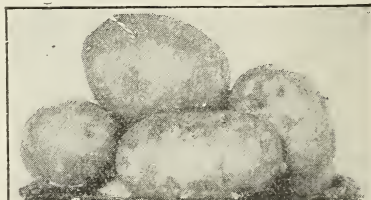
Harris' Select Seed Potatoes

6 to 10 bushels to plant an acre, depending on size.

HOW TO GROW—All potato ground should be very deeply broken, preferably in the fall of the year. It will be advantageous to sow potato ground in early fall of the year in Vetch, Crimson Clover or a mixture of both. This should be turned under in January and allowed to remain until the time has arrived for planting. Rows should then be laid off from 3 to 3½ feet. The fertilizer that is to be used should then be placed in the drill and a small sub-soil plow run in each drill, which will stir the ground to a greater depth and mix the fertilizer with the soil in the bottom of the furrow. The cuttings should then be dropped and covered with a turning plow to a depth of 8 to 10 inches. The three most essential features in growing potatoes are deep preparations, deep planting and thorough cultivation. See planting table on inside back cover page.

BLISS TRIUMPH (Maine Grown.)—The most valuable potato for the South. It withstands heat and drought to a wonderful degree and makes a good crop when some other varieties burn up and make a failure. Vines are somewhat smaller than other the strength of the plant going into making potatoes rather than into large vines. ½ pk., 50c; pk., 80c; bu., \$3, not prepaid.

(Continued on next page.)



ABOUT OUR SEED: It is admitted by all in this section are grown in the state of Maine. Possibly no other seed is more misrepresented than seed potatoes, many Western grown stocks are experienced in handling the true stock will crop failure. All our stock of Irish Cobbler and growers and under favorable weather conditions

seedsmen that the best seed potatoes for early planting offered on this market as Maine grown and unless one often buy so-called Maine grown, resulting in a complete Bliss Triumph are shipped directly to us from Maine will make good crops.



HARRIS SEED & FLORAL CO.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

POTATOES—Continued

IRISH COBBLER—This potato has fairly taken the South and in a great measure supplanting all others. It is extremely early, probably as early as the Triumph, and certainly not more than a week behind and for quality is far superior. The Cobbler is a pure white variety, mostly round; eyes plentiful and unusually deep set. It grows uniform to a large size, and bears very few small tubers. It cooks splendid any way; never gummy but mealy, and of a delightful flavor. The stock we supply is generally the fall grown or second crop, while smaller is generally more desirable for seed. The Cobbler being a splendid yielder, showy and of excellent quality makes it desirable for both home and market use. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 50c; pk., 80c; bu., \$3, not prepaid.

TENNESSEE TRIUMPH—The well known round red potato. Early type and more largely grown than any other, with the possible exception of the Cobbler. Write for prices when in the market.

HARRIS' LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—This variety is excellent for late planting during June, July and August. It makes only one crop and bears in about 85 to 90 days. A very fine potato for keeping through the winter months. Very popular among truckers and home gardeners. You take no chances when you plant Harris' healthy, carefully selected seed potatoes. Write us for prices in large or small quantities, when ready to buy.



IRISH COBBLER

NOTE: We handle large quantities of Sweet Potato Slips in season. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Harris' Pumpkin Seed

One ounce will plant about 20 hills.

Three to four pounds to the acre

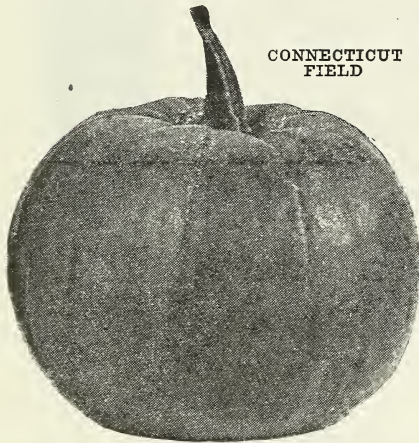
CULTURE—Pumpkins succeed best in rich, deep subsoil bottom land, and it is useless to try to produce them on very poor land unless you use considerable fertilizer. The seed may be planted most any time during the spring or summer, when planted in corn, plant when the corn is about two feet high. The crop may be gathered in the fall and stored in a dry place where they will not freeze, and after they have been put away for a while they become very sugary and sweet and a most valuable food for man and beast.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH—Largest pumpkin in cultivation. It is no trick to grow this variety to weigh over 200 pounds, and it has been produced under irrigation to weigh over 200 pounds. The outer skin is a dull grayish yellow color; flesh light yellow, coarse and somewhat stringy. It is not good to eat except for stock, splendid keeper, fine feed for cattle and hogs in winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1, prepaid.

YELLOW CUSHAW—Old standard yellow crook-neck Pumpkin, very hardy, prolific, a good keeper, and very desirable for pies or for stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Medium size, bell-shaped to round or oblong; skin creamy white, with stripes of light green; fleshy white, thick, fine-grained, very sweet and especially desirable for pies and custards. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—A hardy, very prolific sort of splendid quality, good keeper, largely used for man and beast. Mostly round in shape to oval, flattened at ends; skin creamy yellow; flesh thick, yellow and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1, postpaid.



CONNECTICUT FIELD

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW—Crook-neck; the skin is green and white striped; the flesh is solid, thick, fine-grained, is very sweet and of a deep rich yellow color. Is enormously prolific, a splendid keeper, and very desirable for market, stock, or for home consumption. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

HARRIS' FAULTLESS SPINACH

One ounce will plant 50 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Spinach may be planted in the South any month in the year except very hot weather and during December and January. Plant in very rich soil same as turnips, either in drills or broadcast. Be sure to pack the ground well after planting if you will succeed.

BROAD-LEAF FLANDERS—A vigorous growing variety, leaves very broad and thick, tender and of fine eating quality.

BLOOMSDALE SPINACH—A Savoy leaf variety, very tender, good flavor and will stand longer without going to seed than any variety.

LONG STANDING—Very large leaves, thick, crumpled, of extra good quality, and stands longer than any other sort without going to seed.

NEW ZEALAND—Entirely different from the true Spinach in type in that it thrives during the hot weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer.

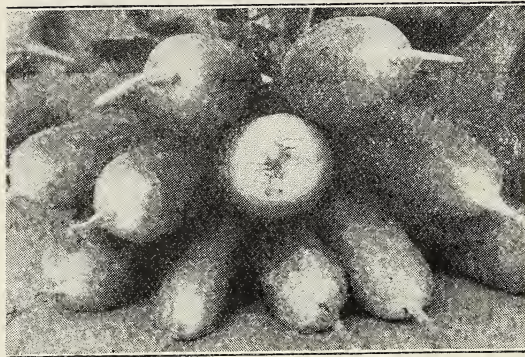
ALL VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.



SPINACH



Harris' Superb Radishes



FRENCH BREAKFAST

SCARLET GLOBE—A beautiful, perfectly round, quick-growing Radish of excellent flavor; used on a large scale by market gardeners.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A fine forcing Radish, maturing in twenty days from germination; makes very little top, and may be cultivated very close together. It is oval-shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white.

CINCINNATI MARKET—A desirable market variety with roots similar to Early Long Scarlet Short Top, improved, but averaging longer, deeper red in color and remaining a little long in condition for use. The roots are slender and before becoming pithy are often 6 to 7 inches long, but about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter at the shoulder.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER—Of beautiful bright rose color, and the finest eating Radish of the winter varieties. The seed should be sown in the fall at the same time you sow your turnip crop.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER—Large black-skinned radish; flesh white and firm, a good keeper.

LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER—Like the above, but that roots are longer and somewhat milder in flavor.

ALL VARIETIES—Pkg., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

You couldn't select your own seeds any more carefully than we select Hare Brand Seeds for you.

One ounce plants 50 feet of drill.

CULTURE—For best results radishes require a rich, loose, and moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. Sow in drills one foot apart, covering seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and keep clear of grass and weeds. For early varieties plant the Turnip or globe shape, for late the long or half long varieties will resist the heat and drought. The varieties suitable for winter should be sown in August and September.

SCARLET TURNIP—Very early bright scarlet color, good size and standard sort for private gardens. It is very mild in flavor, crisp and very tender.

WHITE TIPPED TURNIP—Very early, small top, fruit scarlet, tipped with pure white.

EARLY LONG SCARLET

SHORT TOP—Very early, attaining large size, of very best flavor and will remain in eating condition long time without getting pithy.



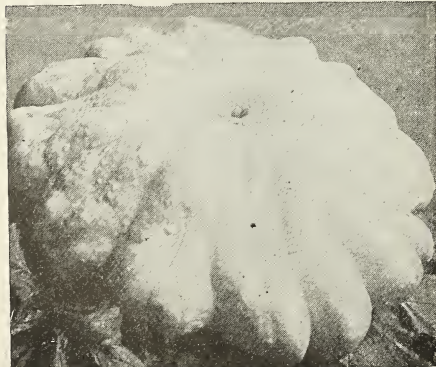
CINCINNATI MARKET

Harris' Select Squash

One ounce will plant 50 hills.

CULTURE—Plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful of good grade of commercial fertilizer with the soil in each hill. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill.

EARLY WHITE BUSH or PATTY PAN—This is the old standard variety of early Squash, and has never been excelled for market or home gardening. It is the earliest variety yet known, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.



EARLY WHITE BUSH

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOK-NECK—This new variety of the Yellow Summer Crook-Neck, while not thoroughly perfected as yet, is destined to drive the small variety out of the market. Will grow twice as large as the ordinary and of equally as good qualities. Stands the hot sun well. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

YELLOW SUMMER CROOK-NECK—One of the juiciest and most highly flavored Squashes. Bright yellow color and beautifully warted, and one of the best market varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; 1 lb., \$1.75, prepaid.

HUBBARD SQUASH—Good standard variety, a general favorite for table use. It is of very large size, flesh fine-grained and of excellent flavor. Skin dark green. One of the best winter varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW—Fall and winter variety; large oval; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream-color; flesh rich salmon-yellow.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Harris' Improved Turnip Seed

One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill.
One pound and a half to the acre in drills.
Four pounds to the acre broadcast.

See Planting Table on Inside Back Cover Page

CULTURE—For early spring turnips sow from January to March in drills and cover lightly. Although most turnips are planted in the fall the flat varieties if planted early in the spring will produce turnips quickly and of excellent flavor. For fall they can be planted from August to November either broadcast or in drills and under favorable conditions will produce turnips and greens during the fall and early spring.

ABOUT OUR SEED: In buying Turnip seed you should not consider price, for like all merchandise inferior grades are offered every year at remarkably low prices. These cheap seed never come true to type and are usually from carried-over stocks. All the seed we offer are grown for us on contract and are of the highest germination. **REMEMBER IT IS POOR ECONOMY TO BUY CHEAP SEED.**

MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

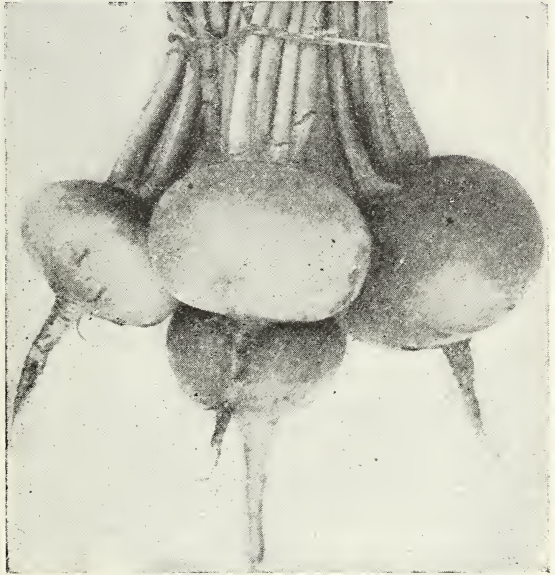
—This is one of the most valuable, most popular, and most salable varieties now grown. It is globe shape, flesh pure white, with a purple top, and of very rapid growth; it is of the same character and habit as the Purple Top Flat, differing only in its form and leaves. Owing to the great size and thickness of the root, it will produce twice as much to the acre; It is also a good winter variety; it can be sown either broadcast or in drills and will always come true to type.

HARRIS' WHITE GLOBE—This is a very handsome and popular variety, selected from the White Globe from which it differs only in the size and beauty of its roots. It is especially adapted to the Southern states.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap-Leaved).—One of the very earliest and choicest varieties. One of the best sorts for spring sowing.

LONG WHITE COW-HORN—A pure white variety with green tops, growing in shape similar to a cow's horn, mostly planted in the fall and is desirable for table as well as for stock feeding.

AMBER GLOBE or STRAP-LEAVED—Flesh yellow, fine-grained and sweet, color of skin yellow



MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a very large size.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—Fine for cattle feeding. It attains a large size, is solid, nutritious, a good keeper and can be recommended in every respect.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Very early. A pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

SEVEN TOP—Cultivated exclusively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root.

EARLY WHITE EGG—A quick-growing egg-shaped variety, perfectly smooth, pure white, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves.

PURPLE TOP FLAT (Strap Leaf)—A variety of the earliest culture, and a general favorite with all; will do well sown either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in a favorable season in about seven or eight weeks. It is of a perfectly flat form with a small tap-root and a bright purple top; the leaves are short and narrow, growing erect from the bulb. This and the White Flat are the most popular of all the flat varieties.

DIXIE LAND or SOUTHERN PRIZE—A winter turnip grown generally for greens. This variety when left in all winter will produce large turnips in early spring. Unlike the Seven Top the leaves lay close to the ground and will stand the coldest of our winters.

ALL VARIETIES—Except Extra Early White Milan—Prices: Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

RUTA BAGA

CULTURE—Sow in drills latter part of July, make soil rich and cultivate well. When the plants begin to form bulbs, throw plenty of dirt to them, which causes them to form a bulb and prevents them from going to shank.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA—The largest and most productive Ruta Baga known; it has a short neck, is very solid, of a beautiful orange or amber color, with a handsome purple top. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 75c.



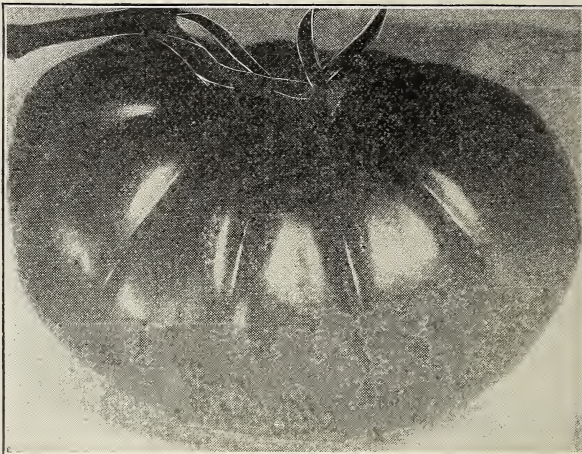
RUTA BAGA



Harris' Pedigreed Tomato Seed

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

Culture — Tomatoes undoubtedly succeed best on a rather heavy soil; that is, a soil containing a considerable amount of clay; but it must be rich and well prepared before it is planted in Tomatoes. For early spring crop the seed should be planted in cold frames or hot beds in December and January and transplanted in the open as soon as all danger of freezes has passed. Care should be taken not to allow the plants to become tall and spindling. Strong stocky, well rooted plants are better bearers. See planting table on page—



PONDEROSA

EARLY DETROIT—A new variety, shaped like Beauty, somewhat earlier, large and decidedly more prolific. For smooth, fine quality, don't think any other sort better. Classed as a sweet variety, suitable for canning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c, postpaid.

EARLIANA—(Acid variety.) They begin to bloom and put on fruit when ten inches to a foot high, and as the plant grows older begins to spread vigorously. We have seen as many as seventeen tomatoes in one cluster and all of marketable size. Fruit large, of brick-red color, skin thick and tough, splendid flavor, few seeds and one of the best shippers. We have seen vines that were not pruned produce as much as one hundred and fifty nice tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

CHALK'S JEWEL—(Classed as a sweet variety.) A fine second early, smooth sort of good size, color bright red, vigorous or rank growing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—(Classed as a medium acid variety.)—An early prolific sort, fruit medium size, uniform in shape and largely grown in the South for Northern market. Will stand greater picking than any other sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

ACME—(Classed as a medium acid variety.) Fruit of good size, almost round, beautiful purplish pink color. Always smooth, ripening all over at the same time; juicy and excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION—(Classed as a sweet variety.)—A valuable early sort, standing upright. Very prolific, fruit of good size, and resembling the Acme, only firmer, not so many seeds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

STONE—(Classed as an acid variety.) Fruit large, of dark red color, solid, fleshy, and is not subject to rot like some varieties, nor does it ever have a green core. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

PONDEROSA—(Classed as a sweet variety.)—Unquestionably the largest tomato grown. Fruit is cardinal red, and on account of its compact structure will keep longer than any other sort. It is perfect in form, free from wrinkles, as solid and meaty as beefsteak, and almost seedless. It ripens thoroughly from center to skin, its glowing crimson color permeating the flesh to the heart. It is free from rot, and above all is its delicious quality and flavor—toothsome and rich when sliced, savory and delicious when canned. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; 1 lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

BEAUTY—(Classed as a medium acid variety.) The best all-around tomato, exceedingly early, large, smooth, and remarkably prolific. The variety is of glossy crimson color, with slight tinge of purple; skin tough; good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

TOMATO PLANTS

We can furnish plants of all the leading varieties after about March 20th. You can depend on our plants to be healthy and well rooted. **WE DO NOT SHIP TOMATO PLANTS C. O. D.** Write for prices when ready to buy.

EARLIANA





ASTERS

Harris' Select Flower Seed

About Our Flower Seed: For the last few seasons the demand for flower seed of high quality have surpassed all expectations and as we have found it rather unsatisfactory to handle flower seed bought already put up in packages we have this season contracted with reliable growers of flower seed to grow them for us and we are putting up our own seed in packages under our own name. You can depend absolutely on these seed to be true to name and of high germination.

CULTURE—Always bear in mind that flower seeds are not as hardy nor have they the vitality of ordinary vegetable seed, therefore careful attention should be given to planting the seed and to resetting the plants. Plant in the open ground after all danger of frost and the ground has become warm and never let the soil get too wet. Always cover flower seed as lightly as possible and then press the earth firmly on them. This will insure quicker and better germination.

ALYSSUM, Sweet—This very hardy annual for borders, edging or massing in small beds, comes into bloom early in the spring with clusters of small, pure white flowers. Usually not over 8 inches high but spreads over considerable ground. Pkt. 10c.

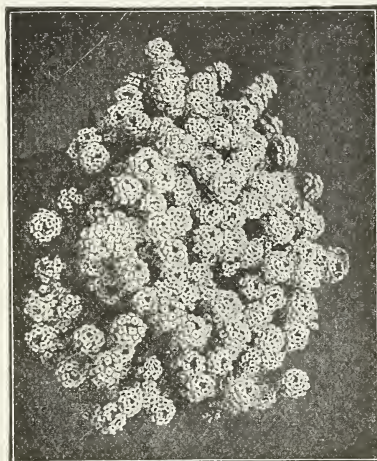
ALYSSUM, Little Gem—A splendid dwarf sort, growing about 6 inches high, and forms a perfect bed of beautiful white scented flowers. Fine for borders or boxes. Packets 10c.

AGERATUM, Fine Mixed—A splendid class of hardy, free-blooming annuals, bearing its blooms in dense clusters, blooms all summer. Packets 10c.

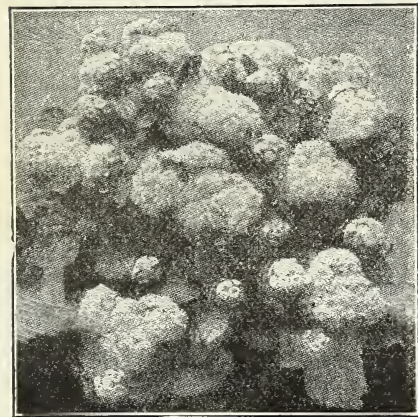
AMARANTHUS, Mixed—A class of plants grown for their magnificent foliage. The leaves and stems are of different shades of red, blended into green and other brilliant colors. Pkts. 10c.

ASTERS, Queen of the Market—Very early, free bloomer, branching stems about 15 inches long, flowers double and fine for cutting. All colors mixed. Packets 10c.

ASTERS, Victoria Mixed—Early large type aster, petals thick and full centers; plants 18 inches high and free flowering. Packet 10c.



ALYSSUM



AGERATUM

ASTERS, Crego Mixed—A wonderful type of aster, the flowers of which are borne in profusion on long stiff stems. The beautiful flowers are curled and twisted and larger in size than the ordinary types. Packet 10c.

ASTERS, Giant Comet—A class of half-dwarf asters, flowers 3 inches in diameter, growing 18 inches high. Plant branching but compact and upright. Packet 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—A very old favorite garden annual, flowering freely in almost any situation, height 2 to 3 feet; largely used for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM (Commonly called Touch-Me-Not)—An old favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy cultivation; succeeds in good rich soil, growing 1 to 2 feet tall. Tall Mixed, packet, 10c; Dwarf Mixed, packet 10c.

CALLIOPSIS—A hardy annual producing flowers of brilliant color from yellow to rich brown. The flowers are borne on long stems and are very desirable for cutting. Fine Mixed, packet 10c.

CANDYTUFT—A hardy annual growing 12 to 15 inches high, bearing beautiful flowers of a wide range of colors. It is a fine bedding plant as well as for cut flowers. Pure White, packet, 10c. Fancy Mixed, packet, 10c.



FLOWERS—Continued

CANNAS—(See Summer Flowering Bulbs.)

CANTERBURY BELL, Fine Mixed—Hardy biennials, producing large bell-shaped flowers. Packet, 10c.

CARNATION MARGUERITE—Flowers large, double, fragrant, all shade of colors. Packet 10c.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus)—Grown for its beautiful shades of variegated foliage. Packet, 10c; ounce, 40c.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)—Grown for their beautiful sprays of foliage and blooms. Free blooming, graceful plants, about 2 feet tall. Packet 10c.

CENTAUREA (Same as Bachelor's Button)—The Centaureas are an exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. Some are very valuable for the beauty of their silvery white, velvet-like foliage. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS—This is the most attractive variety for autumn flowering and a general favorite with all. Pinch tip off plant when a foot high; they will not grow so tall and bloom much earlier. Giant Mixed, packet, 10c; Early Dwarf Mixed, packet, 10c.

DAISY (Bellis)—This double daisy is a favorite plant for beds or pot culture; finest double mixed variety; half hardy perennials, about 3 inches high. Pkt., 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK—Hardy branching annual, blooming the first season from seed. They grow about 2 feet high, flowers yellow, stripes and blotched, opening in the evening. Pkt., 10c.

FOX GLOVE—A hardy biennial, useful as the background of the shrubbery border. They attain a height of 3 to 5 feet, producing long spikes of flowers; colors, lavender and rose. Fine Mixed, packet, 10c.

GAILLARDIA—Splendid bedding plant, remarkable for the profusion and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in their beauty during the summer and autumn, half hardy, 12 to 18 inches high. Choice Double Mixed, packet, 10c.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Old Fashion Bachelor's Button)—Bushy plants about 2 feet high. The flowers are useful for dried winter bouquets. If cut before they are full ripe and allowed to dry in a dark airy room, they will retain their color the whole winter season. Packet, 10c.

HELIOTROPE—A hardy perennial 18 to 24 inches high and flowering during the whole season. The blooms are very fragrant, mostly purple or blue. Mammoth Mixed. Packet, 10c.

HIBISCUS—A hardy annual, 2 feet high, color light yellow, purple center. Packet, 10c.

HOLLYHOCK—A hardy perennial growing about 6 feet tall, producing brilliant sprays of flowers of many colors. Sow seed in June or July in open ground and in the autumn, when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to permanent position two to three feet apart. The following summer they will bloom. All double varieties are hardy perennials. Double Mixed, packet, 10c.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium) — The Larkspur with its long clustered spikes of beautiful, irregular flowers, often with long spurs, is especially valuable for its shades of blue. One of the handsomest and most useful of plants and for large gardens is invaluable. Pkt., 10c.

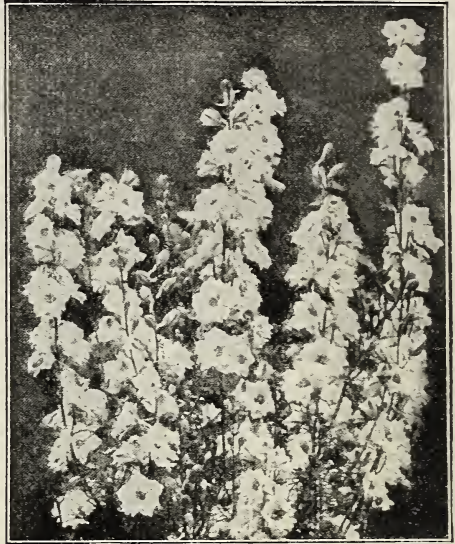
MARIGOLD—A well-known, free-flowering plant, with rich and beau-

tiful double colored flowers, half hardy. Double Tall African Mixed, packet, 10c. Orange Queen, Double, packet, 10c. Eldorado, Double Yellow, packet, 10c. French Double Mixed Dwarf, packet, 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)—Eschscholtzias are among our most beautiful and popular annuals, being of the easiest culture. For spring-sown seeds they flower profusely until late in the autumn, making them invaluable for bedding. The plants are of dwarf-branching habit, about 1 foot high. Packet, 10c.

MIGNONETTE—A well-known fragrant garden favorite; if the plants are thinned out they will grow stronger and produce larger spikes of flowers; fine for pot culture. Spikes about 6 inches. Mixed, packet, 10c. Machet, Dwarf Red, packet, 10c.

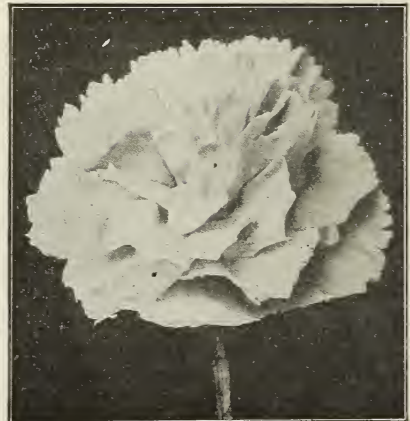
MOORING BRIDE (Scabiosa)—Hardy annual 12 to 18 inches high; beautiful flowers; long stems and many colors. Double Mixed, packet, 10c.



FOX GLOVE



HOLLYHOCK



CARNATION MARGUERITE



FLOWERS—Continued

NASTURTIUMS—The most popular and more easily grown than any of the hardy annuals. We supply them in the trailing or running, and dwarf sorts. They are fine for bedding or window boxes.

Dwarf Mixed, ounce 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25. Tall or Trailing Mixed, oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

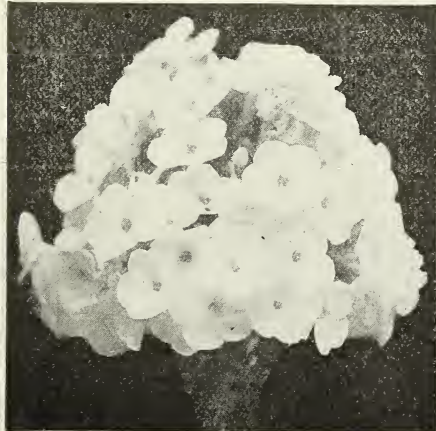
NIGELIA (Love in the Mist)—A compact-growing, free-flowering plant with curious looking flowers and seed pods; of easy culture, growing about 12 inches tall. Double Mixed, pkt., 10c.

PANSIES—When grown from seed should be planted in the early fall and transplanted in January and February. Giant Mixed, packet, 10c.



SWEET PEAS

rule is not very successful. When planted they should be covered 5 to 6 inches deep, and the trenches in which the rows are made should not be filled more than two-thirds full. As the plants begin to grow in the early spring the trench may then be filled with good surface soil. Suitable supports should be provided as soon as the plants show an inclination to run. When the plants begin to bloom they should be watered each night, and all blooms picked off as fast as they appear. Sweet Peas will stand severe cold weather and when the tops are killed off will put out again from the roots.



PHLOX

PHLOX—Hardy annual, 12 to 18 inches high, producing splendid sprays of many colored flowers. Large Flowering Mixed, pkt., 10c.

PINKS (*Dianthus*)—Pinks resemble carnations except they are smaller, but belong to the same class of flowers. They embrace nearly every color, are hardy and may be had all the year round. Double China Mixed, packet, 10c. Double Japanese Mixed, pkt., 10c.

PETUNIAS—This is one of the finest plants grown in the South. They are not abundant seeders and it is almost impossible to secure the genuine double mixed. Choice Mixed, packet, 10c.

PORTULACA—A tender annual, growing about 10 inches tall and of mixed colors. Double Mixed, packet, 10c. Single Mixed, packet, 10c.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage)—One of the handsomest flower plants for garden decorations, keeps the garden bright until late in the fall. Excellent for large beds and borders, brilliant scarlet; free-bloomer and easily grown from seed. Packet, 10c.

SNAPDRAGON—One of our most showy and most useful border plants. The most recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely shaped, flowers of the most brilliant colors. They succeed in any good garden soil and are very effective in beds. Fine Mixed, packet 10c.

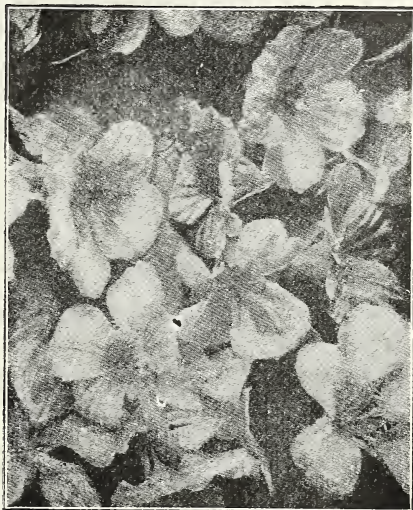
SWEET PEAS—How to Grow: The proper time to sow Sweet Peas is from December to March; late planting as a rule is not very successful. When planted they should be covered 5 to 6 inches deep, and the trenches in which the rows are made should not be filled more than two-thirds full. As the plants begin to grow in the early spring the trench may then be filled with good surface soil. Suitable supports should be provided as soon as the plants show an inclination to run. When the plants begin to bloom they should be watered each night, and all blooms picked off as fast as they appear. Sweet Peas will stand severe cold weather and when the tops are killed off will put out again from the roots.

Harris' Choice Mixed, lb. 80c; ½ lb. \$1.45; \$2.75.

Selected Spencers, Mixed, oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; ½ lb., 80c; ½ lb., \$1.45; 1 lb., \$2.75.

SWEET WILLIAM—An old fashion pink, much prized for its brilliant colors. Double Mixed, pkt., 10c. Single Mixed, pkt., 10c.

VERBENA—A hardy annual in the South and grown for its magnificent mass of blooms of many colors. Excellent for both flower boxes and beds. Giant Mixed, packet, 10c. Deep Scarlet, pkt., 10c.



NASTURTIUMS



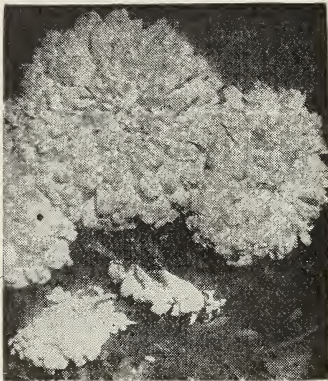
DOUBLE PETUNIAS



FLOWERS—Continued

VINCA (Periwinkle)—Ornamental free-blooming plants and one of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants. It is best to start the seed early indoors or in a hot-bed, but they begin blooming in August from seed sown outdoors in May, or as soon as the ground is warm, continuing until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the winter; a fine cut flower, every bud opening when placed in water. Height about 15 inches. Mixed, packet, 10c.

WALL FLOWER—A Southern perennial, blooming all season; flowers are produced on great spikes of many colors. When properly grown are very conspicuous in beds and borders and are very useful in making bouquets. If put in pots they can be brought in the house and they will bloom all winter. Single Mixed, packet, 10c.



ZINNIAS

ZINNIA—Zinnias, commonly known as old maids, are one of the most widely known of the hardy annuals, they grow about 18 to 24 inches high, producing large double flowers of many colors, and have a long blooming period. They are much used for bedding and are suitable for borders and for cutting. Giant Double Mixed, packet, 10c.



PERIWINKLE

Climbers or Shade Vines

MORNING GLORY—A rapid growing annual, 30 to 40 feet high, producing an abundance of brilliant colored flowers. Seed is usually sown outdoors early in the spring in rows where plants are to remain. Well pulverized soil should be used and the seed covered one-half inch; thin four to six inches apart. If very early blooming is desired, seed may be started indoors and transplanted. Give some support, such as strings or cords, to the vines as soon as they begin to run and they will often exceed thirty feet before the season is over. Hardy annual.

—**Choice Mixed**—Many shades from white to dark blue, red and striped. Packet, 10c.

—**Japanese Mixed**—The flowers of this variety are of largest size, often three inches or more across; some are brilliant red or rich blue, others are equally brilliant, with broad margins of clear white, some are striped or dotted with blue or red on white or lemon yellow ground, others are clouded with blue and red. Pkt., 10c.

MOON FLOWER—One of the most vigorous summer climbers and will grow under favorable conditions thirty to forty feet in a single season and be covered evenings and cloudy days with large, white trumpet-shaped flowers, widely extended, often four inches across. Leaves large, frequently four to five inches across. The hard outer coat of the very large, light yellow seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not

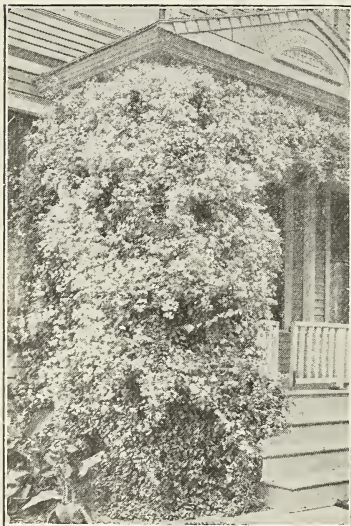
to cut any deeper than the hard shell and the seed planted about one inch deep in moist soil in a box or pan and set in a warm place. If soil be kept moist, germination will take place in about two weeks. After plants are up, transplant outdoors in a sunny situation when danger from frost is past. Tender annual. Packet, 10c.

COBAEA (Scandens)—A perennial, about 30 feet high, handsome foliage, flowers bell-shaped, and when grown a deep violet blue. Valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc. In sowing place the seed edgewise and merely cover with light soil; to get early results start the seed indoors in March or April; can also be sown outdoors in May. Pkt., 10c.

CYPRESS VINE—A half hardy very beautiful, delicate, fern-like foliage plant. Its blooms of bright crimson and white are borne in masses. Excellent for porch vines, growing about 15 feet tall.

—Scarlet, packet, 10c.
—Choice Mixed, packet, 10c.

JACK BEAN (Hyacinth Bean)—Tender, rapid growing, free-flowering plant, for covering porches or trellises. Choice Mixed, packet, 10c.



CYPRESS VINE



MORNING GLORY



Summer Flowering Bulbs

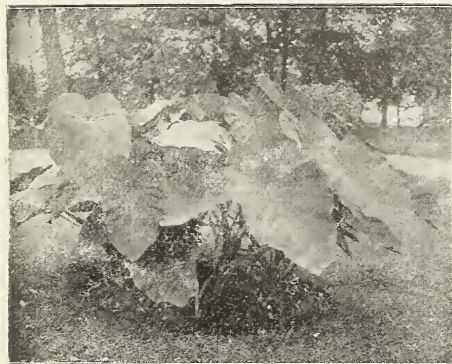
GLADIOLUS—This is the most brilliant and showy of all the summer flowering bulbs. Their immense spikes of gorgeous blooms comprise the most select colors and shades and many most delicate tints. They will grow in any good garden soil, as they are among the easiest and most satisfactory bulbs for everybody to grow. As decorative flowers for the garden or the adornment of interiors, they have few superiors. Start to plant the bulbs in April, continuing to do so every ten days or so for succession. Set them from two to four inches deep, according to size, and about six inches apart each way. Cut the spikes when the first bloom begins to unfold. Place in water and the buds will expand beautifully and last for several days if water is changed daily. Dig the bulbs in the fall and store in a dry, cool place. The tuberous roots or bulbs will multiply from year to year. We can supply choice bulbs in the following varieties about March 1st.



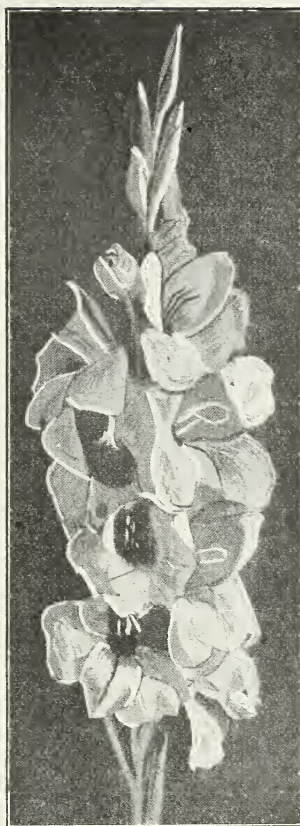
CANNAS

masses of one color, setting out the plants two feet apart. There are many varieties but the ones we list are the most popular.

- America**—Soft lavender pink, very light, almost a tinted white. Per doz., 85c; per 100, \$6.00.
 - Augusta**—White anthers. Per doz., \$1.00; per hundred, \$7.50.
 - Halley**—Salmon pink. Per doz., 85c; per hundred, \$6.00.
 - Panama**—Deep pink, with flowers very large and well arranged. Per doz., \$1.00; per hundred, \$7.50.
 - Harris' Extra Choice Mixed**—This mixture contains bulbs of all colors and is very popular for home gardens. Per doz., 85c; per 100, \$6.00.
- CANNAS**—No other bedding plant will give the same uniform good results as the Cannas. They do well in all sections of the country, and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny disposition in any kind of soil, but responding more quickly to liberal treatment. For the best results the beds should be spaded two feet deep and a generous amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated and at all times supplying water freely. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants two feet apart. There are many varieties but the ones we list are the most popular.
- Madam Crozy**. Grows about 2½ feet; flowers vermilion scarlet with narrow gilt edge. Price 15c each; dozen, \$1.50.
 - King Humbert**. Extra grand, grows 4 to 5 feet. bronze; flowers large orange scarlet. Price 15c each; per dozen, \$1.50.
 - Panama**. Clear pink. price 15c each; per dozen, \$1.50.
 - Venus**. Grows 3 to 4 feet, green foliage, flowers a gay, rosy pink with borders and markings of cream and yellow. Price 15c each; doz., \$1.50.
 - Yellow King Humbert**. Rich yellow, spotted and blotched with bright red. Grows about 5 feet tall. Price 15c each; dozen, \$1.50.



CALADIUM



GLADIOLUS

Foliage magnificent

CALADIUM (Elephant's Ear).—These make very ornamental plants for lawns. They grow from 4 to 5 feet high, producing enormous, beautifully veined leaves, of different shades of green. They can be made to produce three to ten leaves three to four feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks four to six feet high. The soil best suited to Caladiums is a mixture of fibrous loam, leaf mold, peat and well-rotted cow or sheep manure in equal parts, with a sprinkling of sand added. Bulbs may be planted outdoors as soon as danger of frost is over, covering about three inches deep. But little water must be given to the roots till active growth commences when, as the plants develop, they require an abundance. Medium sized bulbs, each 15c; 2 for 25c. Large sized bulbs, each 25c; 2 for 45c.

TUBEROSES—If early flowers are wanted, fill five-inch pots half full of well-rotted cow manure and the remainder with good rich, sandy soil. Plant the bulbs in this in March or April, water moderately and hasten growth by putting in a warm, light place. When weather has become warm, plunge the pots in the earth out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather; if not the pots can be brought in the house.

- Dwarf Excelsior Pearl**, per doz., 75c; per hundred \$5.00.
- Single Mexican**, per dozen, 60c; per hundred, \$4.50.





Harris' Select Farm Seed

ABOUT OUR FARM SEED: We select our Farm Seed with the same special care which we give our Garden Seed so you can absolutely depend on the HARE BRAND SEED to be of the highest germination as well as of the highest degree of purity. Our Stock of field seeds is as complete as it is possible for us to make them considering that nothing comes into the stock that is not the best obtainable.

ALFALFA

60 pounds to the bushel. 20 to 25 pounds plants an acre.

ALFALFA in the South will produce 5 to 7 tons of hay to the acre each year and in money value surpasses any other Clover. It will grow 4 or 5 crops a year and is valuable in enriching the soil, its long branching roots are invaluable in resisting drouth and produces a vast amount of fertility to be used by following crops. Although fall sowing is preferable, fine results can be obtained when planted in early spring. One of the important features in growing Alfalfa is first preparing your land, applying plenty of lime, and inoculating your seed. Alfalfa is the most permanent clover that can be grown. Adapted to almost the entire South and has the highest feeding value of any hay. Do not sow on low wet ground and cut only when coming in bloom. Cheap seed are usually full of foreign weeds which means failure of your crop. Buy HARE BRAND SEED for certain success. Price per pound 40c; 10 pounds about \$3.50. Write for prices when ready to buy.

JAPAN CLOVER

25 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre.

JAPAN CLOVER (Lespedeza)—Lespedeza is a valuable annual leguminous plant. A great drouth resister, very desirable for both summer and fall pasture, also makes good hay. Reseeds itself and spreads rapidly. Can be sown with either grasses or grain to good advantage. Price per pound 45c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

WHITE CLOVER

60 pounds to the bushel. Sow 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

WHITE CLOVER (White Dutch).—A small, low growing, spreading perennial Clover used as a lawn grass and in mixtures for permanent pastures. A great drouth resister and splendid grazing for live stock and hogs. Sow in fall or spring. Price per pound, 65c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

MELILOTUS

60 pounds to the bushel. 20 to 30 pounds to the acre.

MELILOTUS (White Blooming Sweet Clover)—Classed as an annual as well as a biennial, but is mostly perennial in the South. Dies down after seeding. It will come up from old roots in early spring. Thrives in lime as well as worn-out places. Resembles alfalfa, but grows more rapidly, produces larger and taller stalk, but it is not near so valuable as a hay plant. Plant most any month in the year, as it is very hardy in Alabama. Price per pound 40c. Write for prices



ALFALFA

ALSIKE CLOVER

60 pounds to the bushel. Sow 6 to 10 pounds to the acre.

ALSIKE CLOVER—A valuable perennial Clover resembling common red clover, only more spreading, not so tall, later and much harder. Fine clover for permanent pastures and is not so particular about suitable soils. Sow in fall or spring. Price per pound, 40c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

RED CLOVER

60 pounds to the bushel. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre.

RED CLOVER—The standard perennial Clover of the world. Valuable in pasture mixtures, or as a hay plant either by itself or in connection with Timothy or other grasses. Sow in fall or spring. Price per pound, 40c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

BUR CLOVER

10 pounds to the bushel. 20 to 30 pounds to the acre.

BUR CLOVER—Has become a great favorite with the Southern farmers. It is an annual producing plant of rather creeping instead of upright growth. It readily reseeds, furnishing splendid winter grazing at the same time furnishing large quantities of nitrogen to the soil, leaving it in fine shape for seeding crops. Plant in September and October and February and March. Price per pound 25c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

CRIMSON CLOVER

60 pounds to the bushel. 20 to 30 pounds to the acre when planted alone.

CRIMSON CLOVER—An annual rank growing clover, desirable for winter and early spring pasture, valuable as a green maturing crop to turn under in early spring and make splendid hay when cut just as it comes into bloom. Where cuttings are made after bloom is fully matured the hay will not be so good. Crimson Clover should be sown from August to November 1st. Where sown by itself, 20 to 30 pounds are required for an acre. Where sown with winter grain or Vetches, 15 pounds are sufficient. It costs less to seed per acre than any other similar crop and its greatest value is as a soil improver. We recommend the use of inoculation where sown for the first time. Price per pound 25c. Write for prices in larger quantities.



RED CLOVER



Harris' Pasture and Lawn Grass Seed



ABOUT THE HARE BRAND LAWN MIXTURE: The HARE BRAND LAWN MIXTURE has grown to be the most popular lawn mixture in the South because it is not only mixed by experienced seedsmen but every ingredient has a specific purpose in the mixture; too it is made of grasses of the highest percentage of germination and purity. There are no grasses put in the mixture as fillers, for the purpose of making weight as you will find in many cheap mixtures.

HARE BRAND WINTER LAWN MIXTURE

One pound will plant 250 square feet.

The most important work in connection with the making of a lawn is the preparation of the soil. In making a new lawn be sure that the ground is well pulverized and a sufficient amount of good fertilizer has been well worked into the soil. We recommend the use of Pulverized Sheep Manure as a precaution against foreign weeds. The seed should be planted thickly and either rolled or firmed into the soil. In planting over Bermuda sod cut the Bermuda as close as possible then sow the seed and cover with a light dressing of Sheep Manure. Either roll or pack and sprinkle it frequently. The best time to plant for winter lawns is from September 1st to November 15th, however under favorable conditions plantings have been successful as late as March 1st. Price per pound, 40c. 10 pounds \$3.50.

PERENNIAL or ENGLISH EYE GRASS (*Lolium Perenne*)—14 pounds to the bushel. Has proven valuable in grass mixtures for permanent pastures. Very quick growth, affording in connection with other grasses not only valuable green forage, but will yield, when cut in bloom, a large quantity of hay. It has given good satisfaction in wood meadow pastures, and we can strongly recommend it for this purpose. On good land it will grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. Largely used in the South as a lawn grass. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre. If sown in mixtures much less quantity will suffice. Price per pound, 35c; 10 pounds for \$3.00.

ORCHARD GRASS—Will succeed on any soil that makes fair corn and cotton; affords a valuable succulent grazing practically every month in the year. Sow

in the spring or fall, 20 to 30 pounds of seed, broadcast, to the acre and cover lightly. Ought to be more largely grown. Price, per pound, 35c; 10 pounds \$3.00.

RED TOP or HERDS GRASS (*Argostis Vulgaris*)—Fourteen pounds to bushel. Peculiarly adapted to damp situations and makes its best growth in low, wet lands, and its ability to stand any amount of overflowing has caused it to be extensively used throughout the South. The proper time of the year to sow Red Top is anywhere from the first of August to the first of November, or very early spring; intended as a winter pasture, sow in the fall of the year; for hay crop, it may be advisable to sow in the very early spring. Price per pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.75.

(Continued on next page.)



GRASS SEED—Continued

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*)—The South's most valuable grass because it grows and thrives under conditions that any other grass would perish. It is impossible to have a perfect lawn in the Gulf states, except through the use of Bermuda, and a permanent pasture is difficult without it, and again, on rich bottom land the plant grows tall enough to cut for hay and the quantity averages well up with the best. The plant will stand any amount of drouth and will bear repeated cuttings and any amount of grazing. When protected with other grasses or Bur Clover during the winter in a pasture, the frosts do not kill it down altogether, as it will generally have some young growth near the base roots protected by its own growth that will be available for stock. From 6 to 8 pounds of seed should be used to the acre. Price per lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00.



SUDAN GRASS

JOHNSON GRASS—Johnson Grass belongs to the sorghum or cane family, perennial in character, its roots resembling very much the ordinary cane of the bottoms. It is a deep, gross feeder, the roots penetrating very deep in the soil, consequently it is a great drouth resister. It produces a long, branching seed stalk and an abundance of seed. Johnson Grass will grow on most any kind of soil. If sown in the fall better results are had by sowing with some kind of green, as wheat, oats, rye or barley. When the grain crop is cut off in the spring, the Johnson Grass will make rapid growth. Such a combination should not be pastured. If sown in the spring, results are usually more satisfactory when sown alone. A great deal of the Johnson Grass seed is entirely worthless. Light, chaffy seed has no vitality; only the black, or partially black seed, will germinate. Only re-cleaned seed should be sown and where used alone at least 40 to 50 pounds should be sown broadcast to the acre. Price, per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

dry hay to the acre at a single cutting, and when seasonable, two or more good cuttings can be made in a single season. The seed may be planted in the latitude of Birmingham about the same time you plant corn, and will mature at least one good crop planted late as July. Often planted in drills and cultivated like Sorghum, requiring only six to ten pounds to seed an acre, but where broadcasted sow twenty to thirty pounds to the acre. It is generally cut for hay when it begins to head and cured like sorghum or Johnson Grass. The hay has a sweetish taste, a very high feed value and greatly relished by all classes of live stock. We offer choice re-cleaned seed at, 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

SUDAN GRASS—The plant is an annual and belongs to the non-Saccharine Sorghum family. A quick and rapid growing grass, resembling Johnson Grass a great deal, only it grows much faster, two to three times as tall and will yield more hay at a single cutting than twice the best established Johnson Grass meadow. The seed germinate better and quicker than Johnson Grass, grows off more rapidly, produces more foliage, a bigger stalk and often attains a height of 15 feet. The yield on good soil often runs to two tons of

HARE BRAND PASTURE MIXTURE

We have Pasture Mixtures adapted to Upland, Lowland and Woodland. The base of the Woodland is Orchard Grass; the base of the Lowland is Red Top; the base of the Upland Mixture is Orchard Grass. These pasture mixtures have been tested out and have proven a perfect success for the soil recommended. When you ask for our price be sure you mention the mixture you desire. The mixtures mentioned above do not include clover, however we can make mixtures with the clovers to suit you.



HARE BRAND PASTURE MIXTURE WILL PRODUCE THE FINEST PASTURE FOR CATTLE



LEGUMINOUS PLANTS

A leguminous plant is one that has the properties of enriching soil when grown. The roots of such plants are infested with bacteria or colonies of infinitely small micro-organisms, that inhabit the nodules found distributed on different parts of the roots. These micro-organisms feed upon the roots of such plants, and in turn supply the plant with nitrogen that they are able to assimilate from the air. The importance of plants that store up nitrogen in the soil is now very generally understood. The cowpea is a good example of a leguminous plant. Don't fail to plant some leguminous plants to enrich your soil.

Prices not prepaid. Write for prices in quantity.

HARE BRAND PEANUTS

22 pounds to the bushel. Three bushels to the acre.

PEANUTS—One of the most important crops in the South. The increase in acreage is especially noted in sections where the boll weevil prevails. The Peanut is a leguminous plant and builds up the soil in like manner a cowpeas, and its worth as a forage and hay plant is not fully appreciated. There is hardly any food product more wholesome or possesses a higher feed value. The vines or tops of all sorts of peanuts make a most delicious hay, relished by all classes of live stock as well as hogs.

SPANISH PEANUTS (Common White)—Small, the nuts closely packed in the shell, and are a pale red or white color. The plant is bunch in character, admits of close cultivation. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1; 1 bu., \$1.75.

RED SPANISH PEANUTS—In growth it's like the Spanish Peanut, except the nut itself is somewhat larger, of better flavor and contains considerably more oil and the nut is a bright red color. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 1 bu., \$2.00.

LARGERED PEANUTS—Nuts are long, irregular or crooked in shape, and contain from three to five nuts of deep red skin and of splendid flavor. For home consumption it is the very best. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 1 bu., \$2.75.

NORTH CAROLINA PEANUTS—A little larger than the Spanish. The hull contains two nuts, pale red and white. Fills out well and will yield better on poor soil than any other sort. Vines are spreading, the heaviest yielder, and affording the greatest amount of forage of any sort. For a hog pasture it can't be beat. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; bu., \$2.

IMPORTANT.

Peanuts are getting to be such an important crop in the South that we have provided a large stock to take care of the demand. Write us how many you are going to plant and let us quote you special prices.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

60 pounds to the bushel. 2 bushels to the acre, broadcast; peck to the acre in drills.

As a feed for live stock, whether grown for the hay or the beans, threshed to feed with some other grains, its value cannot be overestimated. As a fertilizer, it is equal to clover. Any good corn soil will grow soy beans. The plant is not molested by insects of any kind, and heat and drouth do not affect it. The yield of beans is from 20 to 30 bu. per acre. When fed to milch cows, using 3 or 4 pounds of beans per day, along with other

feed the milk yield will be doubled. When grown for the beans they should be drilled in rows and cultivated like corn.

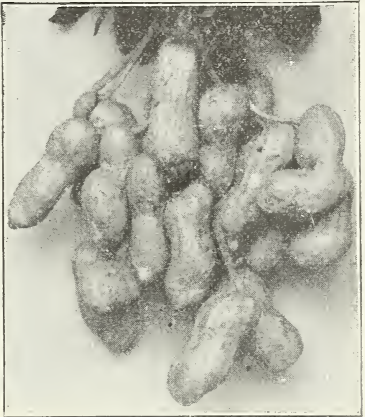
MAMMOTH YELLOW—Experience has proven that the soy bean possesses many advantages over the cow pea in that the hay is more easily harvested, more nutritious, more easily cured, and will yield a heavier crop of seed. They will not thrive on as poor soil as cow peas and are not as valuable as fertilizer. This variety is more desirable for the South than any other sort. It makes the heaviest growth of foliage, more resistant to drouth and disease, and decidedly the heaviest yielder of grain. Price, gallon, 75c; peck, \$1.25. Write for prices when ready to buy.

VELVET BEANS

60 pounds to the bushel. One gallon to the acre.

EARLY SPECKLED (Ninety Day Bean)—Quickest growing and earliest maturing. It will succeed and mature from Virginia southward. Makes a wonderful soil improver and forage also, best grazing for cattle, destined, in our opinion, to very largely take the place of other Velvet Beans through the East and Middle South.

No other of the annual legume crops is so rank-growing and will furnish so much stock feed and at the same time add so much to soil fertility. Careful experiments show that the plant food added by a crop of Velvet Beans, where the entire crop is turned under, sometimes amounts to as much as that contained in 2,200 pounds of cotton-seed meal, or as that contained in 1,100 pounds of dried blood. 1 gal., 40c; 1 pk., 60; bu., \$2.25. Write for prices in larger quantities.



SPANISH PEANUTS



SOY BEAN FIELD



FIELD OR COWPEAS

60 pounds to the bushel. 2 bushels to the acre broadcast; one peck in drills.

CALIFORNIA BLACK-EYE—Extremely early variety, maturing peas in six to eight weeks. Very productive, yielding from ten to twenty bushels of peas to the acre. Two or three crops can be made on same land if season is favorable and if first planting is done as early as April 1. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Write for prices in large quantities.

WHIPPOORWILL—The old standard popular sort, bunch in character and very early. It is largely used not only in producing a pea crop, but hay as well. Its chief value lies in the fact that being so early two crops can be grown, or will mature when planted late in the season. Write for prices when ready to buy.

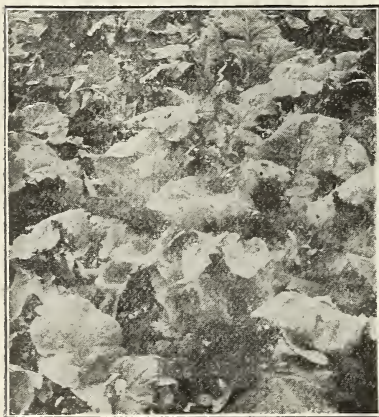
Other Varieties: CLAY, BRABHAM, MIXED and UNKNOWN. We can furnish all these varieties but at the time this catalogue goes to press it is impossible to know what quantities of each we will have to offer.

ABOUT PRICES—This early there is no certain market on Cowpeas and there is possibly no other item on which market changes as rapid as on Cowpeas. Indications are that peas are plentiful and we expect cheaper prices than last year. Write for prices when ready to buy; we answer inquiries same day received.

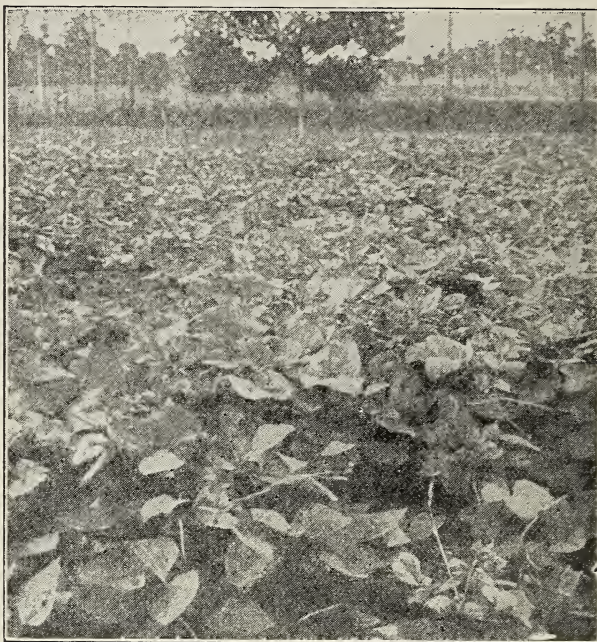
HAIRY VETCH

60 pounds to the bushel. 20 to 30 pounds to the acre.

HAIRY VETCH is the true winter type and takes the place in winter that Cowpeas do in summer. The proper time to sow is from August to November, care being taken to avoid hot dry weather. The seed are usually sown broadcast and harrowed in, but where sown with grain deeper covering may be given without serious danger. It may be made into hay by cutting in the spring when the plants are in bloom, or just before the seed pods are grown. Care should be exercised in handling the hay to prevent loss of leaves. Besides the feed value of Vetch hay the value in renovating the soil makes it a valuable winter cover crop. It is often sown with winter oats, wheat, rye or barley. Price per pound 30c. Write for prices in large quantities.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE



COW PEAS

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

6 pounds to the acre broadcast; 2 pounds to the acre in drills.

(BRASSICA NAPUS)—Sow in Alabama in the fall of the year or early spring. Rape is a very gross feeder, consequently it should always be planted on extra good soil to obtain the best results, but since it is to be used exclusively for a green pasture, practically little loss of plant food will be experienced, as the stock will return practically all the plant food that has been taken up from the soil. The ground should be prepared by deep plowing, pulverized well, and the seed should be put into about the same depth as turnips, or one inch, and where practical the ground should be rolled. Available for pasture usually in about six weeks after sowing, and when eaten down, spring up very rapidly and afford a long duration of excellent pasture. The quantity of seed to plant an acre will depend somewhat on what is desired in the pasture, but usually from five to eight pounds of seed, when broadcasted, but when it is drilled and workings are to ensue, one-half this amount will be sufficient. It is frequently planted in drills and cut for green food for all classes of live stock during the winter. All classes of stock do well on Rape, but it is especially valuable for hogs and poultry, and furnishes the greatest quantity of forage at the least cost of anything that we know of. Price per pound, 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Write for prices in large quantities.

SORGHUM

SORGHUM—One of the most profitable hay plants. If properly handled, nothing produces more wholesome hay. Sorghum may be sown any time from April to middle of August. Two cuttings can always be made, and sometimes three or more if very seasonable. If sown broadcast alone two to three bushels should be used to the acre. If sown with peas, one-half of this amount would do. If planted in drills a peck to a half-bushel will answer. If grown for syrup only about half a peck is required to the acre. Sorghum should be cut for hay when it begins to form heads, or can be cut much sooner if smaller stalks are desired. Great care must be exercised in curing to prevent damage or injury from overheating, the object being to prevent the product becoming sour. Write us for prices and state quantity.

HONEY DRIP—This very popular variety produces a bright yellow syrup of excellent flavor. 1 qt., 15c; 1 gal. 45c; 1 pk. 75c; 1 bu., \$2.75.

(Continued on next page.)

**SORGHUM—Continued**

RED TOP SORGHUM—Known under various names, such as Sumach, Negro Head, etc. Later than Orange, produces a much larger stalk, does not grow quite so tall, but the plant contains more juice and will afford more molasses to the acre than Orange, although the syrup is darker. Planted for both syrup and forage, on account of its yield of molasses and the heavy tonnage it makes to the acre, and the fact that it does not blow down or fall down as easily as other sorts, and when properly cured the hay is excellent. Planted for cutting green and feeding to hogs. The seed are small, almost perfectly round, and of a red color. 1 qt. 15c; 1 gal. 40c; 1 pk. 60c; 1 bu. \$2.25. Write for prices in larger quantities.

JAPANESE SEEDED RIBBON CANE—Prolific in juice, and the juice will run higher in sugar than any other sort. Heaviest yielder of juice or molasses, and an acre will frequently turn out from four to six hundred gallons of molasses. The product is thick and bright and of the same flavor as the large Sugar Cane. Has a sprangle top, bearing seed in loose branching head, the seed themselves being somewhat smaller than sorghum, lighter and usually covered with a bright red husk. Care should be exercised not to let the plant stand too long before grinding, otherwise the stalk will become pithy and the yield greatly diminished. For the production of molasses we consider it by far the most valuable sort on our list. A half peck is plenty for an acre. Plant and cultivate just like sorghum. 1 qt., 15c; 1 gal. 45c; 1 pk., 75c; 1 bu., \$2.75.

EARLY AMBER—Not desirable for syrup because it makes less juice than any other sort. Extremely early in maturity, produces a small stalk, and is the variety mainly used for sowing broadcast for hay. Plant from April until the first of August, and under favorable conditions will produce from one to three cuttings from the same sowing. The seed, most of them at least have a black husk. 1 qt., 15c; 1 gal. 40c; 1 pk., 60c; 1 bu., \$2.25.

ORANGE SORGHUM—Used largely for the production of forage or hay, as well as the production of molasses. Medium late variety, producing a large heavy stalk; stands up well and contains considerably more juice than the early Amber. Makes a fine bright molasses and an excellent quality of hay when properly cured. When grown for forage or hay it will produce about 25 per cent more tonnage to the acre than Amber. The seed are large and of golden yellow color. 1 qt. 15c; 1 gal. 40c; 1 pk., 60c; 1 bu. \$2.25.



EARLY AMBER

HARE BRAND KAFFIR CORN

50 pounds to the bushel.

Another non-sacharine Sorghum. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making an excellent fodder

and is highly relished by all classes of stock, green or dry. The grain is largely used for chicken feed. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds of seed to an acre; for fodder, sow one-half bushel to an acre in drills. White and Red. Often sown broadcast like Sorghum, two bushels to acre.



KAFFIR CORN

WHITE KAFFIR—The most popular on account of the seed being larger. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. The stems are very leafy and keep green and brittle, unlike other sorghums, which harden. Makes excellent fodder, either green or dried. For grain, sow 5 pounds to the acre, in rows 3 feet apart. For fodder, sow from one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

RED KAFFIR CORN—This variety grows taller than the white; stalks slender, juicy and very leafy. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and hard and brittle. Ripens earlier than that of the white and yields much heavier. Price, per lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Harris' (Hare Brand) Seed are the cheapest in the long run. They are grown by the most reliable growers and sold by experienced seedsmen. You do not take a chance when you them.



HARE BRAND MILLET SEED

One bushel to the acre.

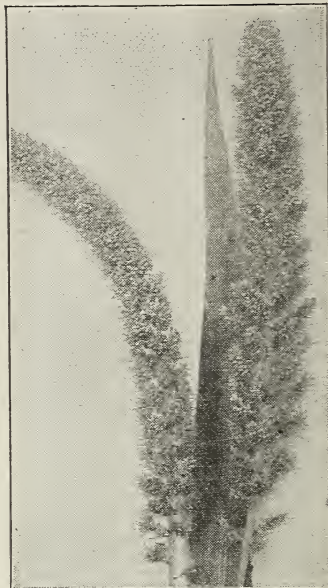
Prices are not prepaid. Write for prices in quantity.

There are several different types of Millet; in fact, the Sorghums in some localities are known as Millets. There is a wide difference in the character of growth of the Millets that we handle, but all are of considerable importance to the South and their virtues and uses are clearly defined under the separate headings.

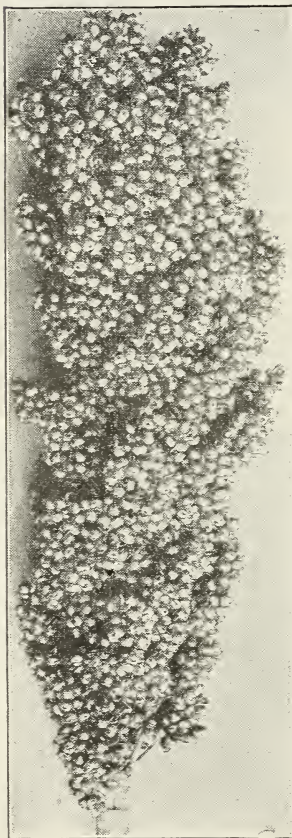
PEARL or CAT TAIL MILLET (Horse Millet)—The seed are small, about twice the size of Golden Millet, of a yellowish brown or grey color and is of an irregular or pointed shape. The plant is an annual, producing broad foliage very much like Sorghum or Teosinte. It is spreading in character and, after being cut, will stool out enormously. Its principal use is for cutting and feeding green. It grows very rapidly. It should be sown in drills and cultivated like sorghum or corn, requiring only about five pounds of seed to plant an acre. On good soil it is sometimes sown broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. It is often allowed to mature to cut and shocked for hay, but we believe that its greatest use is as a green forage plant to be cut and fed green while young. 1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75. Write for prices in larger quantities.

JAPANESE or BARNYARD MILLET—This is a rapid growing annual Millet known in some sections as Billion Dollar Grass. A forage plant of great value, producing a luxuriant growth on any average soil that will grow corn or cotton. Frequently cut and fed green as a green forage crop, or it can be made into hay. The seed may be sown in Alabama from April until August. Generally sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Write for prices in larger quantities.

TENNESSEE GOLDEN MILLET—On good soil the plants will grow often 4½ to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of broad leaves and a very large head, and when cut when the head is about half grown, produces a large tonnage of very desirable hay. Very quick in maturing and is often headed out and ready to cut within six weeks after sowing. The seed may be planted any time from April to the middle of August. The hay is very easily cured. It is very necessary to sow Millet on good land for the best results, and at least one bushel should be sown to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, the seed sown broadcast and covered very lightly. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; bu., \$1.75. Write for prices in larger quantities.



CAT TAIL MILLET



FETERITA

MILO MAIZE

50 pounds to the bushel.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE—Valuable non-saccharine Sorghum. It produces a growth from 9 to 12 feet high and yields from fifty to a hundred bushels of grain to the acre. Its growth and cultivation is very much like Sorghum, but sends out shoots from every joint, and often single heads will weigh a pound. The plant is branching in habit and rows should be four to five feet apart and thin two to two and a half feet apart. The grain is round, twice the size of Sorghum, pale yellow color, but pure white inside. The seed are equal to corn for any purpose. A half peck is sufficient to plant an acre in drills. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.20. Write for prices in larger quantities.

FETERITA

50 pounds to the bushel.

FETERITA—The grain is practically white and about two to three times the size of Sorghum, and is used for feeding all classes of live stock and poultry. The cultivation is the same as corn. The yield is from 50 to 75 bushels of grain to the acre. The young plants look like corn, but when about six inches high, puts out half a dozen or more suckers and these suckers should not be removed, as they grow erect and make just as much grain as the main stalk. A great drought resister and is never a failure. The entire stalk and head may be gathered, bundled up like corn or fodder and saved for forage or the heads can be taken off and threshed out like wheat and when this is done the stalk still possesses some value as roughness after head is removed. Five to six pounds is sufficient to plant an acre in drill. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Write for prices in larger quantities.

HARRIS' SELECTED OATS

32 pounds to the bushel. 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre.

Our seed oats are the best re-cleaned stock and are dependable. There should be thousands of acres more of seed oats planted in the south where oats produce so well and thus stop thousands of cars of oats being shipped to us at a high freight rate to feed stock.

SPRING OATS

BURT OATS—This variety of oats is extremely early, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor land oat known, also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity a week to ten days before the Rust Proof

(Continued on next page.)

**SELECTED OATS—Continued)**

A great many Western Oats are sold each year for Burts resulting in their failure to head on account of being affected with a rust before they have time to mature. We offer the genuine Tennessee Burts. 1 gal. 25c; pk. 45c; bu. \$1.25; 5 bu., \$5.00.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF—Our genuine Texas grown RED RUST PROOF OATS are becoming more in favor each year as a spring oat. While they mature just a little later than the Burt they are heavier yielders, and are rarely affected from rust. Gal. 25c, pk. 45c, bu. \$1.15, 5 bu. \$4.50.

FALL OATS

FULGHUM OATS—The grains and stalks are as large as the Appler and are double the size of the Texas grains. It is about three weeks earlier than the Appler and is as early as spring "Burt" Oat. Sturdy in habit and not apt to blow down. Has long drought-resisting tap root. Matures evenly. It is rust-proof, cold-resistant and quite beardless and drills in the machine better than Appler.

APPLER—It makes a strong, quick-growing Oats with bunchy heads and heavy grain. Has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof Oats for the South.

WINTER TURF SEED OATS—Sow in October or early November. Makes a good growth before winter sets in and furnishes the finest green pasturage all winter through and a good crop of grain the following spring.

Write for prices when ready to buy—At the time this catalogue is printed there is no market on Oats.

COTTON SEED

Cottonseed and the cotton situation is too well known to the Southern planters for us to go into a lengthy discussion on this subject. If we expect to continue to plant cotton it is well to remember that extra early and quick-maturing varieties must be used and the seed must come from a section not yet infested by the weevil. We list below early and quick-maturing varieties grown in the State of North Carolina, a section not yet infested by the weevil.

SIMPKINS' IDEAL—1 bu. \$1.75.

KING'S IMPROVED—1 bu. \$1.75.

TOOLE—1 lb. \$1.75.

CLEVELAND BIG BOLL—1 bu. \$1.75.

Write for prices in larger quantities.

In addition to the above we handle other leading varieties. When ready to plant write us fully, giving quantities desired, for prices.

HARRIS' SEED WHEAT

60 pounds to the bushel. 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

We have gone to a great deal of trouble and ex-

**BURT OAT HEADS**

pense in securing our seed wheat in order that we might have seed that we know is pure and the variety that is best adapted to this section. Our prices are just as cheap as we can make them and allow us a very small margin of profit after paying for cost of recleaning, handling, sacking, etc.

BLUE STEM—One of the best varieties of spring beardless wheat. It is hardy, stools freely, with large well-filled heads. The stems have a beautiful hue till time of ripening, when stems and straw assume a golden yellow color, free from rust. The kernel is hard and plump and is considered one of the very best milling wheats grown.

FULCASTER—A standard bearded variety, very productive and well adapted to this section.

RED MAY—A quick-maturing variety. Good yield. Popular with southern planters.

HARRIS' SEED RYE

56 pounds to the bushel. One bushel to the acre.

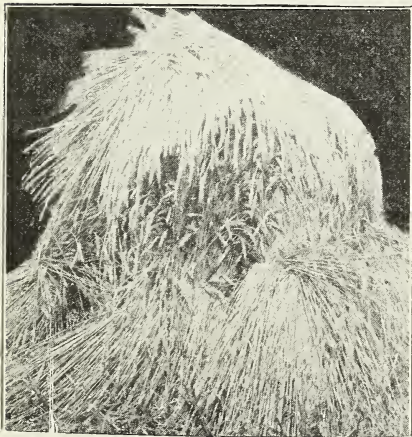
ROSEN RYE—This is a Russian variety but is now grown for seed in Michigan. Coming from a cold climate, it stands more cold, disagreeable weather than any other sort. It stands up and stools out well, producing very fine grazing. Where other rye will yield 20 to 22 bushels to the acre, Rosen Rye will produce 35 bushels to the acre. Rosen Rye is becoming more popular than the Abruzzi.

SOUTHERN RYE is usually sown in the fall, but may also be sown early in the spring—about the time of sowing oats. It makes a fine pasture, and is a good grain crop in most sections. There is an increasing demand for rye for seed purposes, and we do not think a man can make a mistake in planting some this spring. Write for prices.

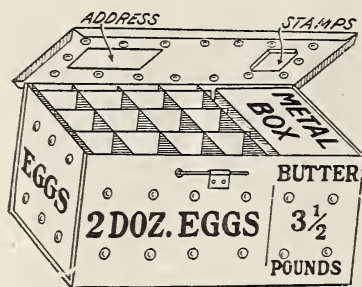
ABRUZZI RYE—This variety, which is said to be fully a week or ten days earlier than the ordinary rye, and which is claimed to yield almost twice as much to the acre, has been extensively grown in the East and Southeast for several years. From there it has lately been finding its way rapidly into many parts of the South and Southwest. Current agricultural literature contains some most remarkable examples of results which have been obtained from it. We believe persons who intend to plant rye should by all means, include some of this variety. Sow at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre.

TENNESSEE RYE—Old standard variety. It is a good sort, but we recommend the other varieties in preference.

Write for prices when ready to buy.

**BLUE STEM WHEAT**

We can't guarantee results with Hare Brand Seeds—but the chances are mighty favorable. Bear this in mind—1922 Will Reward Planters.



Parcel Post Egg and Butter Boxes

The aluminized metal egg crates solved the problem of shipping eggs, butter and other farm products by parcel post. They are made for continued use being strongly constructed but light in weight.

1 1/2 dozen egg size	.....\$ .85
2 dozen egg size	..... 1.00
3 dozen egg size	..... 1.25
4 dozen egg size	..... 1.50
6 dozen egg size	..... 1.75

CELLULOID LEG BANDS. Made of celluloid in 10 colors, excellent for distinguishing ownership and age. Medium size, per dozen, 15c; large size, per dozen, 15c.

DRY MASH HOPPERS. The curved bottom of the hopper keeps the feed in easy reach of the birds. The gradual enlargement from the top to the base prevents clogging. The wide grid prevents any chance of the fowls throwing out or wasting the feed. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes, as follows: 8 1/2 inches wide, \$1.75; 12 inches wide, \$2.25; 24 inches wide, \$3.00.

SELF-LOCKING LEG BANDS. A sealed band that requires no sealer. Locked simply by pushing it together. Made of a bright nickel-colored metal that will not rust or corrode. Numbered consecutively from one to 12 and 1 to 25. Be sure in ordering to state numbers.

Numbers 1 to 12	.....15c
Numbers 1 to 25	.....25c

POULTRY FEEDS

Proved on the South's
Largest Poultry Farm

SEND US YOUR ORDER FOR

(Extract from letter.)

"We began feeding this particular Pen about the first of March and, at that time, we were gathering from 200 to 210 eggs per day and before we had fed it continuously for three weeks we were gathering from 350 to 389 eggs per day.

We have fed a number of different brands of feed and have gotten good results from some of them but we do not hesitate to say that for real egg production we consider your "Jazz" line the most wonderful egg-producer we have ever used.

Very truly yours,

Alabama Leghorn Farms Co.,
D. TRUCKS,

President.

More Eggs Guaranteed!

The maker guarantees you **MORE EGGS** with Jazz Laying Mash than with any other mash you have ever used. Truly remarkable results are being obtained by its use.



JAZZ GROWING MASH
JAZZ LAYING MASH
JAZZ SCRATCH FEED

Jazz Laying Mash, with its high protein content of 22%, derived solely from fresh, clean, wholesome meat scrap, is the greatest egg-producer we have ever handled. Jazz Growing Mash is a combination buttermilk starter food and growing mash. Jazz Scratch Feed is made from fresh, clean grains, with a high percentage of wheat.

We can always furnish you with these reliable feeds in the 100-pound, 25-pound and 8 1-3 pound sizes.

BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD PRATT'S BABY CHICK



FOOD. This food has long been recognized by the largest poultry raisers as the standard starting food. The ingredients are selected from only the highest grade of grain produces with dried buttermilk. From the first feeding up until the age for

growing mash this high grade feed will raise more baby chicks than any other feed. We

can supply this good feed in both bulk and packages. Prices: Small pkg., 30c; large pkg., 50c; 1 lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

CHICK SCRATCH FEED. The grain is properly balanced and is cracked to the proper size. This means the right amount of action and exercise for the little fowls. The mixture is cracked wheat, cracked corn, cracked kaffir corn and whole millet seed. No dirt, dust or meal to invite danger. Price per lb., 5c; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.



OYSTER SHELL—Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. Medium and fine. Per lb., 2½c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

CHARCOAL. No poultryman can afford to be without Charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the

health of the poultry at all ages. Price, per lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

MEAT SCRAPS. Improper feeding is to blame for winter losses in egg profits. Meat scraps is essential during the winter months to properly condition your fowls for egg production. Price per lb., 8c; per 100 lbs., \$6.00.

POULTRY REMEDIES



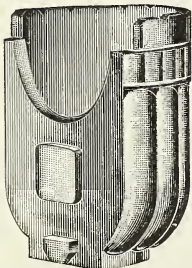
CHOLERINE. Every poultry raiser knows the great number of baby chicks carried off each hatching season by the terrible scourge of White Diarrhoea. Cholerine is a sure and positive preventative for this disease. Price, pint bottle, 65c.

GERMO MAGIC LICE KILLER. It is manufactured for the use of disinfecting poultry houses and at the same time killing the lice and mites. It will kill chicken lice, fleas and many other insects when applied to them with the use of sprays. Price, quart can, 50c.

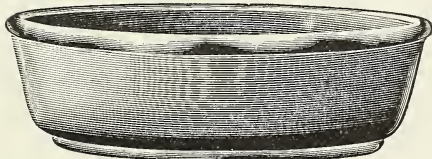
PRATT'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY. These tablets will aid in guarding unaffected chicks against the inroads of white diarrhoea and infected stock it will help check or eliminate the organism so that the chicks will grow strong and vigorous. Price, per package, 30c.

PRATT'S SORE HEAD, CHICKENPOX REMEDY. Applied right to the sores. It gives instant relief and speedy healing. You ought to have a box ready because when the disease breaks out it spreads rapidly. You can depend upon this splendid remedy to save your flock. Price, 35c.

PRATT'S LICE KILLER. Price 30c.



MANNA. Per package, 25 cents.
SONG RESTORER. Per pkg., 35c.



PRATTS ROUP REMEDY. Contains remedies which are quickly absorbed, purify the blood and reduce fever. Tablets are convenient for individual treatment. Many poultrymen use it the year round as an effective preventative. Price, 30c.

GERMO DISINFECTANT DIP. Qt., 75c; gal. \$2.

GERMO FLY SHOO. Qt., 50c; gal., \$1.50.

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR. Price 30c and 60c.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY TONIC. Price 30c and 60c.

WONDERFUL LIME NEST EGG. Strong, cheap, durable, odorless; will not break. The Lime Egg is made from pure sterilized sulphate of lime which has been used by poultry raisers for many years to aid in keeping the nests in a clean and healthy condition. This egg has a neat and smooth appearance and in color, size and shape it is almost an exact duplicate of a real chicken egg. Price, 60c per dozen.



Bird Seed and Supplies

HARRIS' MIXED CANARY SEED. The Canary Bird is one of the most delicate of the bird pets and every precaution must be taken in its care. As there is only one real food essential to its health, the CANARY SEED, every care must be exercised in selecting good clean, fresh, properly mixed seed. As we have experienced the lack of care often practiced in putting up package seed we have discontinued handling seed in this manner and are buying the ingredients in bulk and making our own mixture which has become a favorite with many bird breeders. Price, per pound, 20c; 6 pounds for \$1.00.

BIRD BITTERS. Per bottle, 35c
BIRD SAND. Price, per box, 25c.

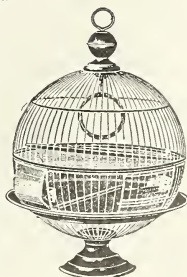
CUTTLE BONE. Two for 5c.

BIRD FEED CUPS. Each, 20c.

BIRD BATHS. Each 20c.

BIRD CAGES. We have an assortment of Bird Cages both in the Brass and Japanned finish. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$10.00.

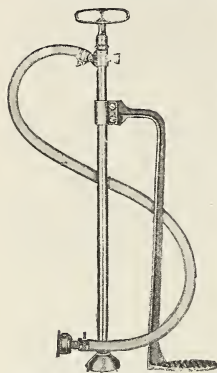
BIRD CAGE HOOKS. Each, 25c.





Sprayers and Spraying Materials

SPRAYERS



Spraying has become most essential for both the growth and life of trees, shrubs, plants and flowers of all kinds. Spraying can be done most effectively and economically by the use of a sprayer. Tell us your trouble and let us suggest the best material to use and the right kind of sprayer for best results.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 1. Is the strongest and most simple in its parts of any compressed air sprayer. Will handle all solutions, including whitewash. Either heavy Brass or Galvanized Iron tank, seams locked, soldered and riveted. Capacity about four gallons. Brass Tank, price, each, \$9.00. Galvanized Tank, each, \$7.50.

MIDGET. A small sprayer for house use. Will handle disinfectants, bug poisons, etc. Length over all 14 inches. Made of heavy tin. Holds one pint. Price, each, 40c.

NEW MISTY. A general purpose sprayer, for farm, stable or garden uses. Made of heavy tin. Holds one quart. Price, each, 75c.

POWDER GUN. The most effective non-clogging powder gun on the market. Capacity one pint. Price, each, \$1.00.

AUTO BUCKET SPRAY PUMP. This sprayer has become very valuable to the dairy man and small orchard man. The tank is of heavy brass, strong plunger and well made, 3 foot hose attachment. It will throw a stream 20 to 25 feet. Price, each, \$7.00.

Spraying is not an expense. It is an investment paying handsomely when done at the right time, with the right material and machinery.



SPRAYING MATERIALS

DRY LIME SULPHUR. This is simply a more practical form of liquid lime sulphur which, for years, has been known by growers as an effective spray for the control of scale insects and fungus diseases. Write for descriptive circular and spraying information. Price, 1-lb. pkg., 50c; 5-lb. pkg., \$2.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Dry, powdered Bordeaux Mixture is splendidly adapted for both fruit tree and truck crop work and can be used as dry or as liquid spray. ½-lb. package, 30c; 1-lb. package, 50c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD. This is a very finely divided, fluffy powder which can be used either for dry dusting or for wet spraying. Price, ½-lb. pkg. 40c; 1-lb. pkg., 75c.

BORDEAUX ARSENATE. This combines the insect destroying properties of arsenate of lead and the fungus preventative qualities of Bordeaux Mixture. We recommend the use of this for tomato blight. Write for descriptive circular. Price, ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c.

PARIS GREEN. The well-known deadly poison for killing all classes of leaf-eating insects. Should be used in connection to prevent too much injury of foliage. Price, ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 55c; 1 lb., 85c.



BUG DEATH. Is a powder, not poisonous to human life, but is certain death to all classes of leaf-eating insects. Price, pound package, 25c; three pound package, 50c.

SLUG SHOT. This is a heavy brown powder used with telling results for dusting on vegetable plants for killing leaf-eating bugs and insects. Highly recommended for destroying potato bugs. Price, one pound, 25c; five pounds, 75c.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP. An efficient insecticide for Black and Green Aphis, mealy bug, red spider and many other insects on plants, shrubs and trees; and for lice, fleas and many other parasites on domestic animals. Price, 3-oz. pkg., 15c. 8-oz. pkg., 25c.

WHALE OIL SOAP (With Tobacco). For plant lice and certain sucking insects. For oyster shell, San Jose scale. Excellent for April or May spraying when buds are breaking. One pound package 25c.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

FROM

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

HARRIS SEED & FLORAL CO.

FORMERLY OPERATED AS

McVAY Seed & Floral Co.

Box 871



TRADE MARK

2018 FIRST AVE.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



ORDER SHEET—SEASON 1922



R. VERNON HARRIS,
President

HARRIS
SEED & FLORAL CO.
— INC. —
2018 FIRST AVE. BIRMINGHAM ALA

LEON E. HARRIS,
Vice-President

PLEASE FILL IN THESE BLANKS PLAINLY

Ship Articles on this Sheet as Specified:

Amount Enclosed:

Name _____	Post Office Order _____
Post Office _____ R. F. D. No. _____	Stamps _____
County _____	Express Money Order _____
State _____	Check _____
	Date _____

State Shipping Point If Different from Post Office_____

HOW TO BE SENT:

MAIL EXPRESS FREIGHT (By what railroad)

Please Read This Carefully Before Ordering

Write all you wish to say about this order on this sheet. Requests for quotations and other information requiring an answer should be sent in on separate sheet.

In filling out this Order Sheet please make sure of catalog prices. Note the items in which prices are quoted as "delivered." In other instances, postage must be added as per table herewith. Figure your distance from Birmingham and add Parcel Post rates as given here.

NON-WARRANTY

Harris Seed and Floral Company (Inc.) gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned and money, if any, that has been paid, will be refunded.

Parcel Post Zone Rates		Up to 50 miles, 1st Zone.	51 to 150 miles, 2nd Zone.	151 to 300 miles, 3rd Zone.	301 to 600 miles, 4th Zone.	601 to 1000 miles, 5th Zone.	1001 to 1400 miles, 6th Zone.	1401 to 1800 miles, 7th Zone.	Over 1,800 miles, 8th Zone.
WEIGHT Pounds									
1	.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2	.....	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.....	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.....	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.....	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.43	.51	.60
6	.....	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.....	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.....	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.....	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.....	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.....	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.....	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.....	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.....	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.....	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.....	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.....	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.....	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.....	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.....	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

QUANTITY	NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE	
	Amount Carried Forward		

Planting Table for Vegetable Seeds

VEGETABLES	Apart in Rows	Rows apart	Seeds or Plants 100 ft. row	Depth inches	No. Days to mature
Asparagus	1 ft.	3 ft.	100	4	1 Yr.
Beans (Early)	3-4 in.	18 in.	1 qt.	1½	45- 75
Beans (Wax)	3-4 in.	15-24 in.	1 qt.	1½	55- 80
Beans (Bunch Lima)	4-6 in.	18-24 in.	1 qt.	1½	60- 90
Beans (Pole)	4 ft.	4 ft.	½ pt.	1½	65-100
Beans (Pole Lima)	4 ft.	4-5 ft.	½ pt.	1½	70- 90
Beans (Pole, When Strung)	8 in.	4 ft.	1 pt.	1½	65-100
Beets (Early)	4-6 in.	12-15 in.	1 oz.	1	40- 60
Beets (Late)	4-6 in.	12-15 in.	1 oz.	2	75- 90
Brussels Sprouts	18 in.	2 ft.	70 plants		100-140
Cabbage (Early)	18 in.	2 ft.	70 plants		70-100
Cabbage (Late)	18 in.	2-3 ft.	70 plants		120-180
Carrots (Early)	3-4 in.	12 in.	1 oz.	½	60- 80
Carrots (Late)	2-4 in.	12-15 in.	1 oz.	½	60- 90
Cauliflower (Early)	18 in.	2 ft.	70 plants		50- 80
Cauliflower (Late)	2 ft.	2-3 ft.	50 plants		100-140
Celery	2-3 in.	12 in.	1 oz.	¼-½	125-150
Corn (Early)	2 ft.	3-4 ft.	1 pt.	2	60- 80
Corn (Main Crop)	3 ft.	3-4 ft.	1 pt.	3-4	80-100
Cucumbers	4 ft.	4 ft.	½ oz.	1	60- 75
Egg Plant	2 ft.	30 in.	50 plants		40- 60
Endive	12 in.	12 in.	1 oz.	½	75-100
Lettuce	12 in.	12-15 in.	1 oz.	¼	60-100
Leek	3-4 in.	15 in.	½	½	120-150
Melons, Musk	4-6 ft.	4-6 ft.	½ oz.	1	90-120
Melons, Water	6-8 ft.	6-8 ft.	½ oz.	1	100-120
Onion Seed	2-3 in.	12-15 in.	1 oz.	½	120-175
Onion Sets	2-4 in.	18 in.	4 qts.	2	30-120
Parsley	4-6 in.	1 ft.	1 oz.	¼	90-110
Parsnips	3-5 in.	15-18 in.	½ oz.	½	100-150
Peas (Smooth)	½-2 in.	3 ft.	1 qt.	1½	50- 65
Peas (Wrinkled)	½-2 in.	3-4 ft.	1 qt.	3-4	60- 75
Peas (Late)	2-3 in.	3-4 ft.	1 qt.	3-4	70- 80
Peppers	2 ft.	30 in.	50 plants		40- 60
Potatoes	13 in.	28 in.	1 pk.	3-4	60- 90
Pumpkin	6-8 ft.	6-8 ft.	½ oz.	1	100-130
Radish (Early)	2-3 in.	1 ft.	1 oz.	¼	25- 50
Radish (Late)	2-3 in.	1 ft.	1 oz.	¼	25- 50
Salsify	2-4 in.	15-18 in.	2 oz.	1	125-150
Squash (Early)	3-6 ft.	4-6 ft.	½ oz.	1	60- 75
Squash (Late)	6-8 ft.	6-8 ft.	½ oz.	1	75-120
Swiss Chard	8-12 in.	15-18 in.	2 oz.	½	50- 60
Tomato	3-4 ft.	4-5 ft.	30-60 plants		40- 60
Turnips (Early-Late)	4-6 in.	15 in.	1 oz.	½	60- 75

Fertilizers and Plant Foods

WIZARD BRAND SHEEP MANURE. This is a natural fertilizer without chemical treatment. It is prepared from unusual quality of sheep feeding station manure, dried and sterilized, screened and uniformly ground into a convenient "Wagon Load of Manure in a Bag," with every weed and foreign grass seed absolutely destroyed. Price, per pound 4½c; 10 pounds, 40c; 100 pounds, \$3.25.

STIM-U-PLANT. An excellent renovator for ferns and all kinds of potted plants. Most modern, efficient and scientific method of fertilizing growing plants. Comes in three sizes. Prices, packages, 15c, 35c; \$1.00.

V-C PLANT FOOD. A highly concentrated fertilizer, excellent for vegetables, lawns and flowers. Price, 2 -pound can, 45c; 5-pound bag, 75c.

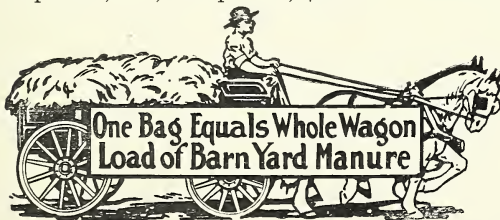
ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDER

This is the most popular style of Baby Chick Feeders, being round more chicks may be served, being covered prevents contamination and wasting. Can not be upset. 6 inches in diameter, 8 feeding holes, each.....25c
8 ¼ inches in diameter, 12 feeding holes, each.....40c



BABY CHICK FEED TROUGHS

These are the most satisfactory for both baby chicks and growing stock, made of a good grade of non-rusting material in three sizes.
12-inch size, each60c
18-inch size, each75c
24-inch size, each85c



STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Will fit pint, quart or half gallon Mason jar. Convenient, cheap and sanitary, one size only. Price without jar, 15c or 2 for 25c.



HARRIS SEED & FLORAL CO.

Successors to
McVAY SEED
& FLORAL CO.



GARDEN, FIELD
AND FLOWER SEEDS



HARE BRAND SEEDS *for* 1922

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